The Columbian.

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COM. DEWEY HEARD FROM

He Reports Scarcity of Provisions and Residents of Manila Fear an Uprising of Spanish Soldiers.

Washington, May 25.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, as follows:

Manila, Friday,
Via Hong Kong, Tuesday.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great scarcity of provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers and they will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor.

Aguinaldo, the rebel commander-in-chief, who was brought here from Hong Kong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry, and may render assistance that will be valuable.

(Signed) DEWEY.

CERVERA IS CAGED BY TWO SQUADRONS.

Cape Verd Fleet Found in Santiago Harbor, and the Great Crash Is Only Hours Away.

Washington, May 25.—The great battle of the war is to take place in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, is inside. The fight may come off any minute. The authorities in Washington, although guarding the facts jealously, are looking for immediate action.

ARMOR FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies Put in Bids This Time.

Washington, May 25.—Bids were opened yesterday for supplying the armor for the three battleships, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works, Newport News and Cramps. This is the second time that the government has endeavored to secure bids for supplying the armor of these ships. The first effort, made about a year ago, was unsuccessful because Congress had made the minimum cost per ton for the armor at a figure below the cost of production. The present naval appropriation bill having increased the price allowed to $400 per ton, to-day's effort was successful.

For the Illinois the two armor companies, Bethlehem and Carnegie, divided their bids, one taking the lighter armor and the other the heavier. For the Alabama the Bethlehem Company bid $1,022,504, while the Carnegie Company did not bid. For the Wisconsin the Carnegie Company bid $1,023,504. The rate in each case was $400 per ton flat for bolts and armor, the maximum allowed by Congress. The Bethlehem Company undertakes to begin deliveries of the armor within seven months after contract and to supply 300 tons monthly. The Carnegie Company will begin December first next and supply the same amount monthly.

FOOD FOR BLANCO.

Announces That Duties Have Been Removed and Hints at Blockade Running.

London, May 25.—A Madrid censored dispatch alleges that General Blanco's first official public expression on the food question has just been received here.

General Blanco, the Madrid cablegram writer says, declares that he does not need food, but at the same time it is announced that all duties on food entering Cuba have been removed, and that if any ship brings supplies she may be unloaded without a moment's delay or any custom house formalities.

The announcement also takes pains to indicate West India islands, where food may be obtained and conveyed to Cuba with least risk of capture.

MISS CISNEROS' ROMANCE.

To Wed a Former Cuban Banker Who Aided in Rescuing Her From Prison.

Washington, May 21.—Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, the young Cuban girl, is soon to wed Carlos Carbonel, the former Cuban banker, who was yesterday nominated by President McKinley to be a lieutenant and aide on the staff of Major General Fitzhugh Lee.

When Karl Decker went to Havana with the express purpose of liberating Miss Cisneros, he found a trusted lieutenant in the person of Mr. Corbonel, although, like Mr. Decker, he was at the time unacquainted with the fair young Cuban.

When the night of the rescue from the Havana prison came, Mr. Carbonel was at Decker's side during the entire affair. To Carbonel was entrusted the duty and privilege of accompanying the girl to New York.

Companionship between the two natives of a common clime soon ripened into love, and the usual details of courtship followed, with the result that the wedding will shortly take place, probably before Lieutenant Carbonel shall be ordered into the field, although no definite time has been decided on by Miss Cisneros, her guardian, Mrs. Logan, or the groom to be.

School children are rejoicing over the coming vacation time.

FAKE ADVERTISING.

Advertising judiciously placed is undoubtedly a good thing. When properly handled it brings a return that much more than compensates for the outlay. But there are many so-called advertising schemes that are merely intended to put money into the pockets of the schemer, without benefiting the advertiser a farthing, and this town has been so extensively worked in that direction that we deem it our duty to call attention to some of these schemes. Only recently a half dozen or more parties have visited Bloomsburg to gather in money for themselves, and they have so often succeeded that the town now has an established reputation among that craft as one of the most gullible in fake advertising in the state.

Here are a few examples of what we mean. A stranger calls on a business man and solicits an advertisement to be placed on a large blotter, with other business cards. This blotter is to be used on a writing tablet, and the tablet is to be presented to the leading hotel and to be kept in the office for the use of guests who want writing material. When there is a call for such material, the clerk hands the guest this tablet, and when he opens it the advertisements appear on the blotter before him.

Great scheme, and it costs only four dollars a card. Five hundred blotters will be printed, which will last a long time, and the advertiser will be greatly benefited. The business man, especially if he be one who has never spent a dollar in advertising in the local papers, sees a great thing in this proposition, signs an order for the card, and his caller passes on to another victim. After securing orders amounting to forty dollars, the stranger goes to a printing office, makes a contract for printing, not five hundred, but forty blotters, for five dollars, goes around and collects his money, and leaves town the same night with thirty-five dollars in his pocket for his day's work. The blotters and writing case are presented to the leading hotel, laid away under the counter, and are never seen by a guest of the house. No man could write on such a thing if it were given to him. The advertiser's money is thrown away.

Another fake is the railroad time table man, who works about the same scheme, gets up a card with time tables on it, and business cards all over it, has about half as many printed as promised, and does not distribute half of those.

Another one promises to put up cards on the inside of every hotel and boarding house bedroom door in town, on which is printed, the law relating to lodgers at public houses. He secures business cards to be printed on the same sheet, gets a few printed, hands them to some of the hotels where they are consigned to oblivion, and never seen again, and the schemer in almost every case, blows in his money at the bar.

And so on down the list. The wonder is that apparently shrewd business men should be so blind as to patronize such fakes. We have done considerable printing for these tramps, and have made money out of them by charging big prices, and hence we know that most of the people who throw away their money on such schemes, are those whose names never appear in the advertising columns of the local papers. They patronize strangers rather than reliable home institutions, and get faked. Barnum was right in what he said about the American people wanting to be humbugged, and we could go on with instance after instance where these schemes have been worked, where not one penny of good has been done the advertiser.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The State Prohibition Convention was held at Harrisburg last week. Following are the nominations: For Governor, Rev. Silas C. Swallow of Harrisburg; Lieutenant Governor E. D. Nicholas of Wilkes-Barre; Secretary of Internal Affairs Sterling W. Dickson of Berwick. The platform adopted contains a bitter tirade against the sale of liquor and the last legislature. One of the planks expresses sympathy for Cuba and pledges the support of the party to support the nation's honor.

W. B. Cummings and Chas. B. Lutz of town attended the convention.

Charles P. Sloan and Mrs. Edwards were married in Philadelphia last Thursday, and returned to Bloomsburg on Saturday.

Memorial Day Program.

Headquarters Col. Ent Post No. 250 Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R.

Comrades will meet at their hall at 10 A. M. and attend Divine Service at the Lutheran church, Sunday preceding memorial day. All soldiers and sailors invited.

Comrades will meet at their hall at 7 A. M. Start for Almedia cemetery at 7:30 A. M. accompanied by the Bloomsburg cornet band, where they will be met by other Societies, Schools and citizens of Espy and Almedia. After appropriate service the graves will be decorated. A detail of the P. O. S. of A. will decorate at the Vanderslice grave yard on Sunday.

At 2:30 P. M. the post and other orders, societies and schools will form on Market Square and march to West Street, countermarch up Main Street to East, countermarch down Main to Center and up Center to Cemetery. The Memorial Service will be conducted at the Soldiers Circle and details sent from there to decorate the graves of the fallen heroes.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The Seventh Annual Commencement of the Bloomsburg Public Schools will take place next week. There will be eight contestants in the Junior oratorical contest, for which three prizes will be awarded, the first a gold medal, second set of books and the third a Wirt Fountain pen.

The music for the exercises will be furnished by Riffo's orchestra. Following is the program:

May 29, 7:30 p. m.—Class Sermon, Lutheran Church, Rev. M. E. McLinn.

May 30, 8:00 p. m.—Junior Oratorical Contest, Opera House.

May, 31, 8 p. m.—Cantata by the Third Street School, Opera House.

June 1, 7:30 p. m.—B. Junior Sociable, High School.

June 2, 8:00 p. m.—Seventh Annual Commencement, Opera House.

June 3, 8:00 p. m.—Alumni Banquet, Exchange Hotel.

Dewey's Men to Get $200,000.

Besides the thanks of Congress and the President about $200,000 in prize money will be distributed among the officers and men comprising Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. Naval officers have discovered that section 4,635 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the payment of a bounty of $100 for each man on an enemy's ship of war that is destroyed in action.

There were probably no less than 2000 men in the Spanish fleet when Dewey and his brave fighters destroyed it on May 1, and this would mean aggregate premiums of $200,000 to be divided among American sailors.

Col. J. G. Freeze has just published a history of the Episcopal Church in Columbia County, which contains much valuable and interesting information. Besides a history of St. Paul's it contains all that is known of St. Gabriel's, Sugarloaf, St. Jame's; Derry, St. John's Catawissa, and the church at Berwick. Col. Freeze is Columbia County's recognized leading historian, and the facts gathered by him can be relied upon as correct.

How often do we see young boys on the street at late hours in the night when they should be home. It is a practice far too common in every town, and one which is bound to result to the boys sorrow. It is at the quiet hours of the night, that boys plan and execute mischief. Follow up the lives of the boys who were always allowed the freedom of the streets, and given their own way in everything. They are the ones who crowd our work houses, and bring sorrow to parents.

The new bridge over the river at Catawissa has been opened for travel. The work is all finished with the exception of filling in at the west end, which will be done by the Commissioners, the department at Harrisburg having advised them to do so in order to avert any law suit, which might occur by attempting to force the contractor to do any additional work. This is one of the first bridges built by the State under the recent act of the legislature.

Rev. J. C. Grimes, of Jonestown, preached in the M. E. Church Sunday evening.

Wash Suits

for Boys, ages 3 to 12.

Just the thing for warm weather.

Blue pin stripe with trimmed sailor collar 98c.

Tan with white trimmings, 98c.

Several other lines at 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, $2.50.

The superiority of our boys' suits are well known by mothers who have bought them.

We have also made decided reductions in our other lines of Boys' Wool Suits in Blouse, Fauntleroy or Vestee.

Men's Suits are selling at about one-third less than regular prices.

5.00, 7.50, 8.00, and $10 for suits worth at least a third more.

Straw hats, crash hats, large line, 25c and upwards.

GIDDING & CO.

The Church and the War.

An Illustration of the Religious Sentiment of the Country.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Detroit, flies the nation's flag from its tower and the rector announces that it will wave there every day during the present war, and thereafter upon every day of national importance. The raising of the banner to its place was made the occasion of quite a celebration, clergymen of two or three other churches being present in their priestly robes. Several of the prayers of the church were read, among them those for the President and others in authority and for the nation in time of war. In the course of his remarks the rector said:—

When we first resolved to raise the national flag over our church it was because our nation was engaged in a war more justified than any ever before fought in the history of the world.

Now we are able to make this occasion also a celebration of a great victory. We raise this flag in the hope and expectation that the cause of humanity and justice, for which this war is undertaken, shall triumph. People have come to me objecting to the raising of the flag upon the church. I believe that there is no more appropriate places. I have small use for people who cannot lap their religion over into everyday life. Christian citizenship should be the aim of every man.

Another speaker said: "This is an unusually appropriate time for the flag of our country to be raised over a house of worship. We raise this flag in recognition of the justness of our cause and of the fact that we can pray with the utmost sincerity for the blessing of God to rest upon our arms." A great audience was present on the occasion, and after the services went outside and watched the raising of the banner to the flagstaff and listened to a salute of twenty-one guns from a small cannon. Then the people went home with some new ideas in their heads, doubtless, as to the close connection between patriotism and religion.

The Bloomsburg Driving Club is making preparations for a series of races to be held on July 4 and 5 on the fair grounds. $1000 will be given away in purses.

Foster's Weather Predictions.

The next storm wave will reach the Pacific coast about the 26th, cross west of Rockies country by close of 27th, great central valleys 28th to 30th, eastern states 31st.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 25th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states June 2d.

During the last week in May severe storms may be expected in the northern states, and local heavy showers will occur in a few places.

The coolest week of the month, east of the Rockies, was predicted to occur near the date of this bulletin, and the country was also warned that soon after this time apprehensions of a serious drouth would arise.

It is stated on good military authority that more men have already volunteered their services to Uncle Sam than would be required for five such wars as the present one promises to be. If this be true, and it undoubtedly is, there will certainly be no necessity for a draft during its progress. In the late Civil War against a foe, a great deal more formidable than Spain to-day, and when our strength was but a fraction of what it is now the draft was not made until after more than two years of hard campaigning.

So great is the desire among the young men of Bloomsburg to enlist, that several became very angry on Monday evening when they were informed that they failed to pass the physical examination and could not be accepted.

While it is disappointing to the young men to be knocked out from going to the front on account of some physical debility, yet it is perfectly right and proper to reject all who do not come up to the requirement. When one considers the over burdened pension roll of today, it is easily seen why so many volunteers are rejected.

George H. Welliver will sell a carload of fine Ohio horses at the Exchange Hotel stables this afternoon.

THE WAR.

There is no change in the situation as we go to press. The President has issued his second call for troops. It is believed that the Spanish fleet under Cervera is bottled up in the Santiago Harbor, and that the flying squadron will be able to keep it in the narrow neck until it surrenders or be starved out.

The Phillipine expedition consisting of three big transports and 2500 soldiers left San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

There is no better way to keep alive the spirit of freedom and love of liberty than to properly celebrate the National birthday on July 4th. Of late years, the successful American citizen claimed to be entirely "too busy for such foolishness," and the result is that the good old fashioned fourth of July celebration, when the salt of the earth gathered together in honor of the day and the men who made the day, has ceased to be a yearly custom. The year 1898 seems to be just the proper time to revise the old style way of perpetuating Independence Day.

Another Scheme.

A clever scheme is being worked by a pair of smart fellows in nearby towns. One goes through the country on a good bicycle. When he strikes a town he claims to be hard up, and offers to sell the wheel cheap to get some money. The boys admire bicycles and bite readily, paying a small price for a first class wheel. After a few days the other sharper turns up and claims to be looking for a man who stole his wheel. He describes it well, giving the number, and the owner has to part with it. The sharpers raise from $20 to $40 a trip, and start for greener fields.

The post office department advises the friends and relatives of soldiers who are at the front that in addressing letters to them they should mark plainly the company and regiment to which they belong, as it will greatly facilitate the distribution of the mails. This applies to both the regulars and the volunteers.

OUR COAST SIGNALS.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR A HOSTILE SHIP TO APPROACH UNOBSERVED.

Over Two Thousand Observers from Bar Harbor to Galveston on Duty—Reports from Stations Received Daily—How the System Works.

Washington, May 24.—After several weeks of work along the entire stretch of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the navy department has completed the most comprehensive and efficient system for observing the approach of a hostile fleet that has ever been put into operation. A new bureau has been created for this purpose, known as the Coast Signal Service, in charge of Captain Bartlett, who attends to this as well as the naval board of information. The system has the services of 2,300 men stretched along the coast from Bar Harbor, Me., to Galveston, Tex. These are divided into thirty-four central stations about sixty to one hundred miles apart. The stations are in turn connected by telegraph with the coast signal office of the navy department, and operators are on duty night and day keeping the navy department in constant telegraphic touch with the entire stretch of Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Secretary Long projected this plan a month ago, and $75,000 was set aside to establish the points of observation along the coast. After selecting the 34 central points from Maine to Texas, rush orders were given to build observation towers and towers for the observers. The naval militia was drawn to man the different observation towers, and five militiamen, with the rank of naval quartermasters, are now on duty at each of these stations. The towers are completed and also the small houses for their living purposes. There are 233 of these militiamen now in service.

Other Assistance.

The next step was to have the lighthouse service made an adjunct to this coast observation. This was done through the co-operation of the treasury department, and the lighthouse force of 1,200 men, scattered from Maine and Texas, is assisting the work of observation. The life saving service was brought into similar co-operation, so that 1,060 life savers are added to the observation force. The thirty-four central stations, with the numerous lighthouses and life saving stations, make a complete chain of observation points, all connected by telegraph or telephone with one another and with the navy department.

By arrangement with the telegraph companies the reports from these observers take precedence over the private telegraphic business, so that the navy department is enabled to get immediate telegraphic notice of the approach of any hostile fleet or suspicious ship.

Work Thoroughly Systematized.

The work of observation has been thoroughly systematized. Watches are kept in the towers throughout the day and night. The life saving crews in particular are assigned to night duty, and they patrol the beach throughout the night, on the outlook for approaching ships. All the central points and the observers have been supplied with telescopes and full appliances for marine observation. They are also supplied with torches, rockets and other paraphernalia for signaling.

The results already secured have shown the efficiency of the plans adopted. Naval vessels passing along the coast are able to signal day or night by torches and otherwise with the naval observers along the beach and these signals are immediately telegraphed to the navy department here. Thus the naval vessels can be kept in constant communication with the department without the necessity of coming into port.

With the system in its present perfected condition the navy department feels assured that it knows exactly the condition of affairs along the entire stretch of Atlantic and Gulf coast. The system is simply a precautionary one, as the department has had no reason to believe that Spanish ships were menacing points along the coast.

It is further believed that Spain is endeavoring to transfer important interests in the Philippines in a way to bring foreign influences to bear for the purpose of restraining the operations of this government. Altogether the Philippines are now regarded as the key to the situation, their possession involving great interests and possibly most important events in the future.

It is said that there is not the least doubt or hesitation on the part of the administration with respect to the policy to be pursued and that possession is to be taken of the entire group of islands.

Martial Honors for Soldiers Dead.

Tampa, Fla., May 25.—There was a military funeral under the pines of Lakeland yesterday, when the body of Weslie S. Brass, Company I, Second Massachusetts, who died of pneumonia, was sent North. His company was detailed to escort the body to the train, but every other company in the regiment volunteered to march behind it also, and all the citizens in Lakeland lined the sandy streets and stood with heads uncovered as it passed.

Spain's New Foreign Minister.

Madrid, May 25.—Duke Almodovar de Rio has accepted the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs, offered to but declined by Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris.

The duke said that he did not desire the office, but that he accepted it on patriotic grounds.

Irishmen Against An Alliance.

Chicago, May 25.—The United Irish Societies of Chicago, at a big mass meeting in Central Music Hall, presided over by John M. Smyth, a prominent merchant, adopted resolutions emphatically condemning the suggested alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

The Oneida Going to Key West.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The dispatch boat Oneida, which came into the Delaware Breakwater for coal, sailed yesterday morning after having her bunkers filled. It is said that the Oneida is on her way to Key West. The auxiliary cruiser Yankee is still at the breakwater.

MINNIE HAUCK'S DEBUT.

The Prima Donna Recalls Her First Venture on the Stage.

Minnie Hauck, the famous prima-donna, has written the following interesting account of her first appearance on the stage. She is now living a retired life in Germany, for her days of vocal triumph are over, and she looks back with special pride to the first faltering steps in her long and successful career. She writes:

"I was just about six years old when I made my first appearance on the stage. This was in Kansas City, where I was then living with my mother in one of the peculiar hotels of that time. To-day Kansas City is a town of 200,000 inhabitants. In those days it was a village, with many of the characteristics of a backwoods town. In the hotel at which we were stopping, all the theatrical companies were wont to come and it was an occasion of intense pleasure for me to sit at the long dining table and listen to the conversation of the actor folk of that time.

"So when I was about six years old there came to Kansas City a company of actors who had arranged to give a performance of a popular play called "The Golden Farmer." In this play there was a part for a child of six. It was rather long and full of sentiment. It so happened that while we were sitting at the table the director turned to my mother and told her that the play would probably not be produced that night as the little girl cast for the child's part had been taken ill. I can't tell what prompted me to speak but I begged the director to let me act as a substitute. He told me it was impossible as it had taken weeks to train the other child and he felt certain that I could not learn the words in the few hours left before the curtain went up. I begged so piteously that he finally consented to let me make a trial of it.

"For two hours I went through the part in the hotel parlor and when the curtain finally went up on the play and the cue came for me to go on, all nervousness left me and I acted the part with the feeling of an adept.

"I was called before the curtain four times and made a tremendous hit. The director begged my mother to let me travel with the company, but she refused, and that night I remember when I went to bed I put my arms around her neck and whispered 'I will go on the stage, mother, and become a great actress.' Since then I have appeared many times before the public in all the great capitals of the world, but I can never forget the happiness that followed upon the heels of that first triumph."

Jogging His Memory.

One day a little girl accompanied her mother on a shopping expedition. At one of the shops they were about to visit the proprietor was in the habit of presenting the child with a doll. As they approached the shop the little one appeared to be very uneasy.

"Mamma," said she, "suppose Mr. Brown forgets my doll."

"Oh, he won't forget," said the lady, reassuringly.

"But if he does," persisted the child. "Well, then," said mamma, "we must jog his memory."

They entered the shop, and the lady was soon deeply engrossed in her bargain-hunting business. After this was completed to her satisfaction she turned to go, whereupon the little one clambered on to a chair and tapped the proprietor rather smartly on the head with her tiny parasol. "Whatever are you doing, you naughty girl?" exclaimed the mother.

"I'm jogging his 'remember'," said the child.

Don't Wear Night Dresses.

A New Yorker who visited Canada some time ago made a trip through one of the North-Western Territories and spent a time as the guest of a rancher.

"I fixed him up as well as I could," the rancher relates, "but he complained that he did not like sleeping with his clothes on. So after the first night I stretched a cowskin across the shack, and told him he might undress if he liked. He took off most of his garments and put on a long white nightdress. In the morning my foreman came in while the gentleman was still sleeping. Observing the white nightdress, he said, in a whisper:

"'Rather sudden—eh?'

"'What?' I asked.

"'The death of the old man.'

"'He's not dead—he's asleep,' I explained.

"'Then what's he wearin' them b'iled clothes for?' was the reply. 'Never saw a chap laid out in b'iled clothes afore, 'cept he were dead.'"

The Kind of Wife to Have.

A man who had been indulging too heavily since the New Year was induced to sign the pledge.

"You must let me have it," said the wife. "I will keep it for you." So the pledge was handed over to the wife's custody.

The next day the man was drinking again as freely as before.

"How is this?" asked a friend. "You signed the pledge yesterday, and now you are drinking again."

"It is all right," replied the pledge-signer in unsteady tones. "I don't have to keep that pledge. My wife says she will keep it for me. That's the kind of wife to have, old fellow. Let's have a drink!"

Bigson—"I once possessed a splendid dog, who could always distinguish between a vagabond and a respectable person."

Jigson—"Well, what's become of him?"

Bigson—"Oh, I was obliged to give him away. He bit me!"

EDWARD BELLAMY PASSES AWAY.

The Author of "Looking Backward" Dies After a Lingering Illness.

Springfield, Mass., May 23.—Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," "Equality," etc., died at his home in Chicopee Falls Sunday morning.

Mr. Bellamy had been ill with pulmonary trouble for a long time. His labors on his book "Equality," undermined his health. When his illness assumed a very serious phase last fall, Mr. Bellamy went to Denver, Col., to live with his brother, Frederick P. Bellamy, thinking the Colorado climate would prove beneficial. When he saw that his death was but the question of a few weeks, he returned to Chicopee Falls, his old home.

It is rare indeed that a man's name becomes a household word and remains so for ten years, on the reputation of one book. "Looking Backward" was the popular success of the year in which it was published, 1887, and there

EDWARD BELLAMY.

has been a steady demand for it ever since. The book has had an enormous sale, so great that it has been estimated that the copies sold would make a ring around the earth, placed side by side. Mr. Bellamy never traded on his sudden popularity. He did not bring out a slipshod book in six months and sell it on the strength of the first success. He wrote nothing for ten years and then he produced "Equality," a sequel and continuation of "Looking Backward."

Mr. Bellamy was born in 1850 at Chicopee Falls, Mass., which has always been his home. The village is now absorbed into the city of Chicopee. He lived in his old home, which was long the home of his father before him, a plain, comfortable house. His father was a Baptist clergyman, very highly thought of in the town.

Mr. Bellamy entered Union College, in Schenectady, but did not graduate. He spent a year in Germany and then studied law, but never practiced. Instead he became a newspaper man, afterward a literateur. He was a member of the staffs of the New York Evening Post, the Springfield Union and other papers.

His earliest works were "Doctor Heidenhof's Process," "Miss Ludington's Sister," and many short stories in leading magazines.

These works all possessed distinct literary value, especially the short stories, many of which were exquisite, but all have been overshadowed and forgotten in the success of "Looking Backward."

Mr. Bellamy was one of the most modest and retiring of men. After his first phenomenal success a thousand opportunities for notoriety were afforded him. Offers for lecture engagements, requests for magazine articles on his own subjects and at his own terms, inducements to send his old stories afloat upon the full sea of public favor—all were declined.

He used everything in an effort to benefit the struggling masses and died as poor as he was before he achieved his great success. Much of his money was expended in an effort to make a practical demonstration of his socialistic ideas, by means of a colony which he founded.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TRANSPORTS.

Will Not Submit to Extortion and Will Exercise Sovereign Power.

Washington, May 25.—As to the Philippines, the acute stage has been reached. The government will, if necessary, immediately impress into service vessels under American registry.

The government of the United States is determined, peacefully if it can, forcibly, if it must, to put United States troops aboard boats at San Francisco and to land these troops at Manila.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, consenting to the use of his name, said that the government had every disposition to be reasonable and fair in its compensation for transportation of troops to the Philippines, but one thing might as well be distinctly understood—that these troops had to be taken across the Pacific and put at the service of General Merritt.

"We paid the City of Pekin $30,000," said the assistant secretary, "and we have not been unwilling to pay other boats at the rate of $1,000 per day. We think that is fair, but we are not willing to be duped.

"We fully realize the gravity of the situation, and we have been doing the best we could; hence I authorize you to say that after reasonable advances by the government shall have been exhausted we propose to impress such boats as we may need."

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The Resolution, It is Said, Will Come Before the House.

Washington, May 25.—Speaker Reed has about given up his fight against Hawaii, and announces that he will allow the annexation resolution to come before the House before the week ends. At a conference yesterday Congressman Tawney of Minnesota showed him a canvass of the House showing very few members who would confess that they were opposed to annexation.

The argument seems to have had its effect upon the speaker, and it is now expected that the House will pass the resolution before the first of June, and that it will go to the Senate at once.

To Fortify Gibraltar Bay.

Gibraltar, May 24.—It is stated that the Spanish government purposes fortifying the ports of Gibraltar bay belonging to Spain.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"East, west, home is best," if kept clean with

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

School Children to Take Part.

A national movement has been inaugurated by which it is expected to replace the Maine with a new vessel. It originated in Cincinnati by a boy named W. R. Good, who conceived the idea of having the school children of the nation raise a fund sufficient to build a new vessel, which it is proposed to call the "American Boy." The movement claims to have the hearty approval of leading naval authorities.

Impure Blood in Spring.

This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolutely necessary to purify the blood and put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

So brightly blazes martial ardor at Thorndike, Me., that the local correspondent of the Belfast Age is unable to hold to his theme of spring, but breaks forth: "We not only hear the sweet warbling of birds to remind us that spring has come, but that terrible scream of the American eagle, warning us that an insolent foe has not only dared to pollute the fair valley of freedom with his vile and barbarous tread, beneath whose poisonous footsteps the young plants of liberty are sure to wither and die, but has drawn largely from Uncle Sam's stores, polluted his flag and unwontly spilled American blood. These Spanish savages, reptiles in the path of progressive democracy, must be whipped into civilization; they have no right to the blessings of barbarism, at least on this side of the Atlantic."

The Canary Islands belonging to Spain, which will undoubtedly be forfeited to Uncle Sam, consist of 7 islands, embracing an area of 3,256 sq. m. Teneriffe is the most important of the group, where the Spanish governor resides. This Island is celebrate for the Peak of Teyde, or Teneriffe 11,400 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate is hot, but healthful. They were taken from the French in 1400. Population 239.598.

This Will Interest Pensioners.

A case has just been decided in the supreme court by Judge Dwight which will be of interest to pensioners. It appears that Mrs. Ann Costello, of Marengo, the widow of a pensioner of the late war, was indebted to Luther A. Smith, of that place in the sum of $200. Mr. Smith succeeded in getting his claim into an execution, and last summer attempted to sell Mrs. Costello's home to satisfy the execution. Mrs. Costello brought suit against Smith and the sheriff of Wayne county, through her attorney, De L. Stow, of Clyde, to restrain them selling the property. The case was tried before Judge Dwight at Lyons in January last. The court has just granted an injunction forever restraining the sale of the property.

Sign No Papers With Strangers.

Several new swindles are being worked on the farmers this year, but all of them end with a request for the intended victim's signature on a paper for some reason or other. It is always a safe rule to refuse to sign your name to any document submitted to you by a stranger.

"Short, Sharp and Decisive."

Chairman Dingley's estimate that the war will cost our government $2,000,000 a day is, of course, merely an instance of rough figuring, yet it sets forth a very good reason in itself, if there were none better, for making the campaign short, sharp and decisive.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The pet name in Spain for the inhabitants of the United States is "American swine." There is no language so rich in abusive epithets as Spanish, and at present it is taxed to its utmost limits to convey the feelings toward us of those who speak the tongue on its native soil in all its juicy glory.

It doesn't give the farmer
By the seashore any ease
To think the Spanish ships may come
And help him shell his peas.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

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TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .20
Eggs per dozen	.12
Lard per lb	.07
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Oats " "	35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.75
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.35
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.50
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	.90
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.11
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

Persons exposed to weather are protected by Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

IT TOUCHES THE SPOT.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

5-12-1t.d.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

BISMARCK FAILING.

THE MAN OF IRON BOWED DOWN BY RELENTLESS TIME.

Doughty Warrior Has Lost Interest in the Affairs of State—Characteristics of the Man Who Changed the Geography of Central Europe.

Bismarck is dying. The mighty personality who changed the map of Central Europe will on April 1, probably celebrate his last anniversary. He is losing his temper, his means of locomotion and his memory. He is as helpless as a child. His limbs refuse any longer to bear the weight of the great statesman's enormous body and he has to be wheeled around from one apartment to another at Friedrichsruhe.

Like other remarkable men Bismarck was never a man of very agreeable disposition, and on his eighty second year his nerves which were as rigid as rod-iron, become so fluttered by the least reference to public affairs that no mention even of his own marvellous achievements can be made in his presence. There are only two persons outside the members of his family who can converse with him. These are his physician, Dr. Schweninger, and Editor Hoffman, of the Hamburger Nachrichten, who through all the trying period when Bismarck's pride was sorely humbled, when it was harder to part with that diplomatic world which he had so long moulded by his intellect and by his mighty will than it is now to finally leave it, was the one close and confidential friend of Bismarck. He alone was the man upon whom the Prince leaned in the days of his distress, and it is to Hoffman that he instinctively clings in these days of what may be called his second childhood. When even his dearest friends are upbraided in his periodic fits of despondency no unkind word is addressed to the faithful family Editor.

Of the public and political life of Bismarck little that is new can be written save by some such man as Editor Hoffman. Bismarck is one of the central figures of the century and isolated and uncivilized will be indeed that land where the news of his helpless and stricken condition shall not arouse a sympathetic response on this probably one of the last gatherings of the family around its venerated Chieftain. Of Bismarck it will be written that in an age prolific of great men he was, measured alike by the range of his intellect and the majesty of his achievements probably the greatest personality of his time. He was the product of a single idea—the unification of the thirty nine states of the Germanic Confederation into a federation of which Prussia was to be the predominant partner. This was the dream of his youth and the realization of his old age; and though like others who have accomplished notable things he saw ambitious youth prepared to discount his marvellous life work when that work was done, Bismarck's fame towered so conspicuously that that of the greatest of German monarchs is but as a dwarf to a giant beside it.

Bismarck was about thirty years of age when the people of Germany rose to throw off that condition of servitude in which they stood to a few princely families who like the House of Hesse sold them for money to fight the battles of foreign sovereigns. The German people could have no interest in these wars but they were accustomed to obedience and were loyal and true to the gonfalon of their chiefs. But in 1848 they took a new view of their duties and when the masses moved, the Australian family being more powerful than the Hohenzollerns secured the appointment of the Arch Duke John of Austria as "Administrator of all the Germans."

From Administrator to Emperor was but a step, and this event gave the starting point to. Bismarck's idea though it was nineteen years later and after the national activity of 1848 had subsided and Koeniggratz was won that Bismarck organized the northern states into what was called the North German Confederation. He had ten years previously resolved upon forming a triple alliance between France, Russia and Prussia. Neither Napoleon III nor Alexander II were friendly to such an alliance, but as soon as the Confederation was formed with a population of 29,000,000, and Bismarck himself was its foreign minister he was in a better position to deal with the two Emperors. The subsequent events connected with the Benedetti affair, the war of 1870, the crowning of the Hohenzollern instead of the Austrian monarch as Emperor of Germany at Versailles, and Bismarck's assumption of the office of Chancellor of the Empire are familiar to all readers.

Though all Germans now approve of Bismarck's masterpiece he had while carrying it out bitter enemies among his own countrymen who denounced him as the arch-enemy of freedom, as cruel, tyrannical and inhuman, as a man of enormous appetite, of overmastering ambition, as a modern combination of Lucullus and of Caesar The truth is that in the Germany into which Bismarck was born there were only two classes, the rulers and the ruled, or the landgraves and the peasantry. Bismarck belonged to and was as much the living embodiment of the aristocratic Teuton as is Lord Salisbury of the Anglo-Saxon to-day in England. Bismarck's sweeping statements were responsible for this feeling:—"All cities should be swept away; too many of these burghers gather in one place and they become centers of democracy and of constitutionalism." he exclaimed, when he heard of the national assembly at Frankfort and of the Revolution under Hecker and Herwegh. Bismarck was then a member of the diet and the diet was a parliament of princes where the people had neither rights nor representation.

The growth of a middle class was a menace to aristocratic exclusiveness and to the perpetuation of its political privileges. Hence Bismarck feared the cities as the storm centres of commercial and political activity. He viewed cities only as places where burghers were bred, where they talked and where they were permitted to disturb the balance of political power. Peasants surrounded and venerated the owner of the Schloss. They worked his lands. They rejoiced when an heir was born to inherit those feudal privileges which they freely yielded or they grieved at his decease. But with the cities it was trade and not land. They represented an entirely new order of things and a landgrave who could control the minds and actions of several hundred peasants in the country, found himself powerless in the case of those sturdy burghers that dominated the commerce of the cities. Bismarck who was a physical giant was born in the country. He loved the country and would preserve it while sweeping away the city and with it everything for which the city stands. If from our wider American standpoint Bismarck would be considered narrow we must also consider the conditions into which he was born. If the Iron Chancellor was afterwards one of the great master-minds of the world he was not then in a scholarly sense a liberally educated man. Bismarck, like Bright did not get his education in the universities, but in the world. Indeed he was no more highly educated than the average bullock-breeding country nobleman of Europe. He then scorned books and would while a student fight a mere bookworm with as much relish as he would a socialist guilty of lese majeste. He loved his own wife and his own country better than he loved any other man's wife or any other country.

Bismarck differs from other statesmen of the time chiefly in one respect—he never humbugged the people. His life was seriously threatened by a stepson of Karl Blind, a leader in the Revolution of 1848, and he was not really popular at any period of his official life. He did not attain his extraordinary honors and eminence through the practice of political jugglery like Beaconsfield, or through passing popular measures or by brilliant scholarship like Gladstone, or by changing and afterwards reconstructing the National Government like Thiers. Bismarck has done none of these things. He did not depress his country in order to elevate himself and is the Brahma rather than the Siva of his people. He never courted popularity or pandered to popular passions, but he raised Germany from a recumbent position and bade her stand erect, united and upon her feet. He snatched his country from a crisis in which she might have become the prey of revolution or the envy of neighboring states. He reversed the march of Empire from Austria's direction and sent it towards Prussia detaching the contending elements of a polyglot state on one border and humbling her threatening foes on the other, while like a modern Archimedes lifting the whole Teutonic race proper into an unparelled position of Imperial strength in the councils of Europe. At the same time like another Vulcan he forged upon the anvil of high opportunity the various component states of the Germanic Confederation into one homogenious nationality with larger liberties, with improved systems of education, more secure governments, making of all one people with a common destiny and a common flag and language. Bismarck may not have been always a Chesterfield to the people—but he was a benefactor. He may not have been the greatest of modern scholars, but assuredly the first amongst constructive Europeon statesmen.

THAD. P. POWERS.

He Tried It.

Unquestioning obedience is generally a good thing to require from subordinates, but sometimes it leads to strange results. Numerous complaints had come before a certain official in regard to the quality of food served to the inmates of one of the public institutions; and he determined to investigate for himself, in order to see if the matter really required attention.

Making his way to the particular building in question just about dinner time, he walked straight over to where the kitchen is located. At the very door he encountered two muscular-looking men carrying a huge, steaming boiler.

"Put that kettle down," he brusquely ordered; and the men at once obeyed. "Get me a spoon," he next commanded.

The man who brought the spoon was about to say something, but was ordered to keep silent.

"Take off the lid," was the next command. "I'm going to taste it."

The two men were utterly cowed by the official brusqueness, and, wondering, watched him gulp down a big mouthful.

"Do you mean to say that you call this soup?" the official demanded. "Why, it tastes more like dirty water!"

"So it is, sir," replied one of them, respectfully. "We were just scrubbing the floors."

Brightest of Men.

He—They say one should learn from the mistakes he has made and the foolish things he has done.

She—If you follow the advice, dear, you'd be one of the brightest men on earth.—Detroit Free Press.

Wants $50,000 Damages.

Mrs. Mary Fox, of Bellefonte, has instituted proceedings in the Centre county court against the Pennsylvania railroad company to recover $50,000 damages for the killing of her husband, Joseph Fox, who was run over by a train of shitting coal cars in that place of few months ago.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best. 1m

From the General Officers of National W. C. T. U.

DEAR SISTER:—Your General Officers have taken counsel of those most competent to advise regarding a suitable memorial to the memory of our great leader, Frances E. Willard. It seems to be the best judgment of all whom we have consulted that, inasmuch as the Temple has already been erected, and is so closely connected with her name and that of the W. C. T. U., we cannot do better than to unite in a supreme effort to raise, by subscriptions frm people of wealth, the sum necessary for its purchase. We are encouraged to make this endeavor because of letters which have come to us from all parts of the country urging the plan. Newspapers have also expressed an interest in the project, and prominent individuals have visited us with the same suggestion. It surely seems as if the signs indicate that the time is ripe for such action.

We purpose to carry out Miss Willard's original plan, and to enlarge upon it so far as possible. To this end a committee of representative citizens, both men and women, is to be appointed in Chicago, whose purpose it will be to secure subscriptions for Miss Willard's memorial. The sums raised will be placed in the hands of some one designated by the committee, to be held until the aggregate local sum shall be placed in the hands of Miss Dow, the custodian designated by Miss Willard herself. The money can be drawn out of the bank, where it will be placed by Miss Dow immediately upon receipt, only on the order of the General Officers of the W. C. T. U., and is to be subscribed with the distinct understanding that if, by the next National Convention, it is clearly seen that the plan of owning the Temple is not a feasible one, the money shall be used for another suitable memorial, the nature of which will be hereafter decided.

We are very desirous that such committees shall be appointed in every city, and that, in smaller towns, a committee for house to house visitation may be organized for the same purpose. We call upon you, therefore, as State Presidents, to aid us in this endeavor, and, if possible, to place the matter at once in the hands of men and women of position and influence throughout your entire territory. By this method great sums have been raised to erect many costly monuments to the honored dead of our nation, and surely none was ever more deserving of the honor than Frances Willard. But her memorial should be something other than a mere monument of marble or bronze. It should be symbolic of her life of ceaseless activity, and should express, in visible, practical form, her thought and work for humanity.

It may be well at this point to call your attention to the fact that Miss Willard distinctly stated that her work for the Temple should not extend beyond the National Convention of 1898, and that she felt that if the money should not be raised by that time a further of fort would be futile. If this was her thought, how much more is it ours under the present changed conditions. If the hearts of the people are ever to be inclined towards this enterprise it must be now when they are tender from a sense of our infinite loss. Immediate action is important. The days and even the hours are precious. We should have sent this letter immediately upon Miss Willard's death, but have been obliged to wait for advice.

We earnestly hope that, whatever may have been your previous point of vision, you will unite with us now in an heroic effort to raise the sum necessary for a suitable memorial for our beloved leader.

We hold ourselves in readiness to answer questions concerning any points in this letter which may not be clearly apparent on first reading.

Hoping for a cordial response, we are Very sincerely yours,

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Acting Pres.
KATHERINE L. STEVENSON, Cor. Sec.

Contributions to the Temple can be given to the nearest Local Woman's Christian Temperance Union or sent to Miss Cornelia M. Dow, Portland, Maine.

Read and Ponder.

A church in Michigan bought a carpet for $800, and it was paid for by the women who raised the funds by a long series of sociables and entertainments. In commenting upon the purchase, after the carpet was laid, the pastor is said to have delivered himself as follows:

"This carpet cost not $800, as shown by the bill rendered but $4000. To the bill rendered must be added all the incidentals, the work and worry and nervous strain and bodily weariness and headaches and heartaches of seventy-five or one hundred women during all these years, while the purchase fund was slowly accumulating. To it must be added the colds and fevers and doctor bills, and also what you have paid to other churches, for when Methodists and Baptists come to your socials you must go to theirs. The incidentals do not stop here. A man buys some groceries and his wife at the expense of fuel and strength and time makes a cake or something else and gives it over to the social, and then the man and his wife and children go to the social and eat the cake and pay for it—count that in. Suppers have been given that actually cost eight or ten dollars and have netted only five to seven dollars—count that in. Demoralization of church society, a curtailment of legitimate given to the church proper, and various other things follow in the train of the church social habit.

The pastor then expressed himself as "opposed to any more sociables as revenue producers."

"Yet show I unto you a more excellent way." It is the way of Paul. "Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order for the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings (sociables) when I come."—Michigan *Christian Advocate.*

It is best to err on the side of courtesy and strict interpretation of the rights of neutral vessels, as President McKinley did in his proclamation permitting the enemy's merchant vessels until May 21 to get out of American ports, rather than to be too previous in such matters. Spanish ships, sailing from foreign lands to our country and starting previous to May 21, may also come into our ports and discharge their cargoes unmolested, provided they do not contain goods contraband of war. These goods mean anything which will feed, clothe, give means of defense or in any way sustain the enemy while making war on us. Under strict interpretation of the terms of the proclamation several of the first Spanish prizes taken by our navy will be surrendered, after the courts of inquiry decide the matter. Notably this is true of the first ship taken, the Buena Venture. We venture to say, however, that no Spanish merchant will ever get back his 80 crates of live chickens that were captured by the American squadron while being conveyed to Havana on one of the prize ships. Some things are uncertain; this is not one of them.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.
3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 18
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	....	....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	....	....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	....	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	....	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 54
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 44	8 58
Caulasky	....	....	4 49	....
Cameron	9 05	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warrer. Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE.	B. & S R. R. STATIONS.	—NORTH LEAVE
a m a.m. p m p.m.		a m p m p m a m
7.10 11.45 6.30 3.15	Bloomsbu'g.	8.34 2 40 6 45 6.10
7.08 11.40 6.26 3.10	" P. & R.	8.36 2.42 6.47
7.03 11.37 6.24 2.38	" Main st.	8.39 2.45 6.50
6.53 11.27 6.12 1 50	Paper Mill.	8 48 2.54 7.01 6.37
6.50 11.23 6.09 1.45	Light st.	8.52 2.59 7.05 6.50
6.40 11.13 5.59 1.30	Orangeville.	9.02 3.10 7.14 7.10
6.29 11.03 5.48 1.00	Forks	9.10 3.20 7.24 7.35
6.25 11.00 5.44 12.55	Zaner's	9.14 3.24 7.28 7.45
6.18 10.55 5.37 12.45	Stillwater	9.20 3.30 7.38 8.00
6.08 10.45 5.27 12.3	Benton	9.30 3.40 7.48 8.30
6.04 10 40 5 22 12.10	Edson's	9.34 3.44 7.47 8.40
6.02 10 38 5.20 12.0	Cole's Crk.	9.37 3.47 7.51 8.46
5.53 10.32 5.13 11.53	Laubach	9.47 3.57 8.01 9.00
5.43 10.23 5.03 11.45	Central	9.57 4.07 8.11 9.25
5.40 10.20 5.00 11.30	Jam. City	10.00 4.10 8.15 9.35
a m a m p m p m		a m p m p m a m
LEAVE		ARRIVE

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES
Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
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Fever Blisters.
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Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place.
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 15, '98.

Scranton (D & H) lv	A.M. $ 6 45	A.M. $ 9 38	P.M. $ 2 21	P.M. $ 4 41
Pittston " "	7 08	10 00	2 43	5 06
Wilkesbarre....lv	A.M. $ 7 30	A.M. 10 15	P.M. † 3 12	P.M. $ 5 09
Plym'th Ferry "	† 7 38	10 20	† 3 21	† 5 08
Nanticoke..... "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen. "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck .....ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville.....lv	A.M. $ 6 00	A.M. $	P.M. $12 35	P.M. $
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 25	2 20	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 58	11 54	2 48	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M. $ 8 24	A.M. $11 10	P.M. † 4 10	P.M. $ 7 00
Creasy ..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 09
Espy Ferry..... "	† 8 43	Rock	† 4 23	† 7 18
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 23
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	P.M. 12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa..... lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury..... lv	A.M. † 9 45	P.M. $ 1 10	P.M. $ 5 24	P.M. † 9 25
Lewisburg ....ar	10 15	1 45	6 08	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 03	† 9 55
Williamsport.. "	11 00	2 30	6 53	10 40
Lock Haven... "	11 59	3 40	7 57	.....
Renovo ..... "	A.M.	4 40	8 55	.....
Kane.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....
Lock Haven...lv	P.M. $12 10	P.M. $3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "	5 06	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury..... lv	A.M. † 9 50	P.M. $ 1 55	P.M. $ 5 25	P.M. $ 8 30
Harrisburg.....ar	11 30	3 20	6 55	$10 10
Philadelphia..ar	P.M. $ 3 00	P.M. † 6 13	A.M. 10 20	A.M. † 4 30
Baltimore..... "	3 10	† 6 00	† 9 45	6 20
Washington . "	4 10	† 7 15	10 55	7 40
Sunbury lv	A.M. $10 05	P.M. $ 2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc ar	P.M. 12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg..... lv	A.M. $11 45	P.M. 35 50	P.M. † 7 30	P.M. $10 20
Pittsburg.....ar	† 6 55	111 30	A.M. † 2 00	A.M. $ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. † Flag station

Pittsburg.....lv	P.M. † 8 10	P.M. † 8 10	A.M. † 3 20	A.M. † 8 00
Harrisburg.....ar	† 3 30	A.M. † 3 30	110 00	P.M. † 3 10
Pittsburg..... lv	.....	A.M.	.....	A.M. † 8 00
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	P.M. † 2 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
Washington....lv	P.M. 110 40	A.M.	A.M. † 7 20	A.M. 110 50
Baltimore..... "	111 50	† 4 55	† 9 20	12 00
Philadelphia... "	111 20	† 4 30	† 8 30	12 25
Harrisburg..... lv	A.M. † 3 35	A.M. † 8 05	P.M. 111 40	P.M. † 3 56
Sunbury..... ar	† 5 08	† 9 40	1 10	† 5 29
Pittsburg.....lv	P.M. $1 00	.....	A.M. $ 3 30	A.M. $ 8 00
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg.. "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
Erie..... lv	P.M. † 3 25	A.M.	A.M.	P.M. .....
Kane..... "	7 05	.....	† 5 37	.....
Renovo..... "	10 25	† 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 11	† 7 33	11 25	† 3 00
Williamsport.. "	A.M. † 8 00	P.M. †12 25		4 06
Milton..... "	1 13	9 18		4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 05		4 47
Sunbury..... ar	1 45	9 45		5 20
Sunbury.....lv	A.M. † 6 10	A.M. † 9 55	P.M. † 2 00	P.M. † 5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	† 6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	110 47	2 47	† 6 36
Creasy ..... "	Glen,	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck ....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
Nescopeck.....lv	A.M.	A.M. †11 10	P.M. 14 18	P.M. † 7 05
Rock Glen..... ar	† 7 39	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	58	11 54	4 55	7 46
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P.M. 12 18	5 15	8 05
Pottsville ... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	.....
Nescopeck..... lv	A.M. † 8 07	A.M. †11 10	P.M. 14 18	P.M. † 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	4 29	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	4 39	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	4 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry "	† 8 56	P.M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston (D & H) ar	A.M. † 9 41	P.M. †12 49	P.M. † 4 52	P.M. † 8 36
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect Nov. 14, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.45 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.30.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30, 5.00 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.19 a. m.

Leave Reading 12 00 m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.36 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.20 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.30, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.56 a. m., 1.58, 5.40, 6.16.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m. 2 00, (3.00 Saturdays only), 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accom. 8.00 a m., 5.15, 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., Accom. 8.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m.

Leave Atlantic City, depot.: WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.35, 9 00, a. m., 3.30, 5.30 p. m. Accom., 4.25, 8.15 a. m., 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 p. m. Accom., 7.15 a. m., 4.15, p. m.

For Cape May and Ocean City 9 15 a. m. 4.15 p. m. Sundays, South Street, 9.00, Chestnut Street 9.15 a. m.

Parlor cars on all express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
North Side, Second term.
WILLIAM CHRISMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
E. R. IKELER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
W. H. RHAWN
of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
(South Side)
WILLIAM T. CREASY,
Catawissa Township.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
R. R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

B. E. Davis for Congress.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth district will have an excellent chance to elect their candidate for Congress this year if a wise nomination is made. Monroe H. Kulp's popularity two years ago over Alphonsus Walsh was 1,122. Kulp then carried Northumberland county by 2,386 and Sullivan county by a bare 17. Walsh won Columbia by 1,211 and Montour by 70. Under existing conditions it is believed a popular democrat like Harry E. Davis of Sunbury could win. He could come near to wiping out the Northumberland majority of Kulp, if he could not do it altogether. The district is naturally Democratic and the belief is widespread that if Mr. Davis would stand for the nomination he would bring it back to its old moorings. Mr. Davis is heartily in accord with the principles of his party, he is able and energetic and would rally strong political forces to his aid.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Our State's Name.

The Penn Part Was Welsh and Denoted a Highland.

In discussing "The Name of Our State" before the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society at Pittsburg. Stephen Quinon gave the following interesting information :

"Every proper name, beside denoting the object, has a meaning which originally described some characteristic held in common with others. The Delaware Indians appreciated this when, instead of merely making a translation of the name Penn into their language, they translated it by their own word meaning feather. In they were wrong. While our own English word 'pen' is derived from a Latin word signifying feather, and the natives merely reversed the transfer of the meaning, they were mistaken in supposing that the family name of Penn was English. It was Welsh and denoted a 'highland,' as is shown in many names of places, such as Penrith. The name was transferred to England, but is there spelled 'penn' while in Wales it is always 'pen'

This difference of spelling gives us a new insight into the early history of our State. The Penn family, though of Welsh descent, on their removal to England, adopted the double 'n.' The colony was named after Sir William Penn, the father of the founder, with the addition of 'sylvania,' or woodland. This was done in opposition to his son, who wished to call it New Wales or Sylvania, fearing that the present name would seem to mark a vanity on his own part. The name was written Pennsylvania on all official documents of Penn's own family, and in letters from the colony, it is most frequently spelled Pennsylvania. This fact can only be accounted for in one way. A large proportion of the early settlers about Philadelphia were Welsh, and preferred their own spelling to the English, a habit which the Penn family themselves often slipped nto.

"To the patriot who blew up the Maine," is said to have been the standing toast in Havana, before war was declared.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

What is Meant by the Expression Now in Frequent Use.

As there is much misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of this expression, we reproduce the following authentic definition :

Contraband of war—In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is or is not contraband of war, it is classified as:

1. Absolute contraband.
2. Occasional or conditional contraband.
3. Goods not contraband.

The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character.

The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, etc., which are subservient to warlike use, and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not according to occasions and conditions as to their character, shipment and destined use. Every such case depends on its facts.

The third class includes articles not suitable to warlike use, such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods, and other such like articles, together with many that are purely mercantile in character.

No article of merchandise is contraband unless transported beyond the territorial waters and jurisdiction of a neutral state, nor unless destined for an enemy's port, or for an enemy's use, or for an enemy's ship upon the high seas, which belligerent ships are permitted to police in search of an enemy's ships and contraband of war.

No final and exhaustive definition of contraband can be given. They are changing with the progress of inventions. Some articles were formerly contraband which now are not. The converse is also true.

Each belligerent government is compelled to determine what it will treat as contraband. If its proscription should be made in outrageous disregard of international law or treaty rights, netural states affected would probably interpose.

Neither belligerent can treat goods as contraband in violation of its treaty stipulations with a neutral power as regards to the subjects of that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to a foreign port in neutral vessels would profitably consult any existing treaties between Spain and the government of that port.

The belligerent rights of capture as against a neutral exist only, either in case of contraband of war or of enemy's goods aboard, or of a violation of an effective blockade, and in other analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral justifies the belligerent in treating his property as enemy's property.

If Spain adheres to the principle, "free ships, free goods," as this government is proposing to do, only contraband goods are subject to capture in such ships.

Claims Of Republicans.

The Scaly Scheme of the Goldbug Partisans to Bamboozle the People.

Congressman Grosvenor said upon the floor of the house that this was going to be a "Republican war." Senator Hale, of Maine, said upon the floor of the senate that in the event of war "the country would not turn to the Democratic party, and the flag of the United States would not be carried by that party, but by that gallant soldier and statesman, the president of the United States. He would conduct the war and bring it to a successful conclusion." Under such circumstances why are the Republicans so anxious that the Democrats in congress should vote for war measures proposed by such men as Dingley, Hale and Grosvenor ? If this is to be a "Republican war" why don't the Republicans go right ahead and carry it on without asking the aid of the Democrats ? As a matter of fact, Republican partisanship is at the bottom of all this talk. The Republicans have two objects in view : They wish to make the war an excuse for passing bills in favor of the gold standard, and they desire to claim all the credit for carrying on the war because they know the people are in favor of the war. Senator Hanna said a few days ago that "only loafers and tramps wanted war." Now the Republican party wants war and wants all the credit of conducting it, Hanna will have to amend his statement, or adhering to it, characterize the Republican party and all the soldiers and sailors in the service of this country as "loafers and tramps." Hanna, Hale and Grosvenor are poor politicians and worse patriots. The Republican party has been forced by the people to defend the honor of this country. They are doing it with a bad grace, but, thanks to the Democrats in congress, they are doing it.—*Ex.*

Starvation Near Havana.

Cartloads of Dead Reconcentradoes Taken Daily Through the Spanish Lines.

A tale of great suffering in Havana was brought to Key West, by Major Lima, inspector of the northern coast of Cuba of the Cuban army under General Alexander Rodriguez, who arrived last week with four officers of his staff.

Major Lima was taken off the coast of Cuba between Del Norte and Cojimar by a United States gunboat, and was transferred to a torpedoboat, which vessel brought him here. The Major is the bearer of dispatches for the United States military authorities asking for the co-operation of the latter and seeking arms and supplies. He may proceed to Tampa after conferring with Commodore Watson.

Major Lima says the uprising in the vicinity of Havana has brought about frightful conditions of starvation. He adds that cartloads of reconcentrados who have died from lack of food are taken daily through the Spanish lines. The bodies are thrown together in piles, without any form of burial, for the buzzards to feed upon.

Major Lima asserts that the Cubans around Havana are gathering strength every day, but he explains that they are in need of supplies.

And Our Own Blockade Intensifies the Orime.

The saddest news of the war is contained in the hints that come now and then from the interior of Cuba as to the fate of the reconcentrados. These wretched non-combatants, for whom neither the Spaniards nor the insurgents have shown any consideration, are now cut off from all hope of immediate succor by the hard necessities of war and are dying of starvation by thousands. The fate imposed upon these wretched people is one of the most horrible crimes of the century. —*Record.*

"So Say We All."

Again we reiterate that there is no necessity for issuing a single dollar in national bonds in order to carry on the war with Spain. Open up the mints to the free coinage of gold and silver and issue 500,000,000 in greenbacks non bearing interest intreconvertible with gold and silver at the option of the United States treasurer and the financial problem of the war is solved. What would be thought of a business man with unlimited credit who could buy any thing he wanted on credit without interest and at cash prices too, that would insist on giving bonds with interest. Conduct the affairs of the national government upon business principles and there will be no necessity for a bond issue. —*Ex.*

The efforts of Brother Wanamaker to reform the Republican party, and incidentally secure the nomination for Governor, is meeting with more or less success. York is the most recent county to take his bait. The resolutions adopted down there deprecate "the growing use of money in politics, advocate reform in the management of affairs of the State and urge such changes in the primary and general election laws as will secure the punishment of bribe-giver and bribe-taker." Why, bless your dear soul, dear brother John, this is exactly what Quay promised two years ago. Does your political record assure any more honesty in this moral crusade ? Let us lift your crust a little. What did you collect that $400,000 for in the Presidential campaign of 1888, when Harrison was elected, and which you handed over to Quay, who was Chairman of the National Committee ? Not to bribe voters, of course not. —*Ex.*

Manila is about the size of San Francisco, 300,000 inhabitants. The climate is healthful. It has fine buildings, a costly palace for the governor and another for the admiral of the fleet, also several handsome modern church edifices and a large cathedral.

Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Medicine.** It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

ATTENTION
COMRADES !

The day we honor our soldier dead is near at hand. Cover them with flowers, deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours. How is your Grand Army Suit ? Is it worn or shabby or faded ? If so,

ABOUT FACE !

And examine our all wool pure indigo G. A. R. Suit at

ABSOLUTELY FAST COLOR. **$8.75.** TWO SETS OF BUTTONS, BLACK & GILT.

SLATER WOOLEN CO. Warranted Pure Wool and Fast Color.

These goods are made under special supervision for us and are our Leaders, and are now for sale at

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

Origin Of The Term Admiral.

"A contemporary," says the New York Times, "complains of 'rear admiral,' as an inapt title for a man so eminently qualified for keeping in the front as is the conquerer of Manila. The point is not ill taken, but designations of rank are queer anyhow, and few of them will stand examination by philologists. And 'Admiral' itself, which this critic claims for his hero, is about the queerest of the lot. The word is the remnant of an Arabic phrase, of which the beginning was 'ameer,' or 'emir,' and it came to us —alas, that the truth must be told !— straight from Spain. 'Amir-al-bahr' meant 'ruler of the sea.' When the 'bahr' was dropped, of course, the article should have gone too, but it didn't, and when some overwise person put in a 'd' because he thought he knew the word was Latin, it became as absurd a muddle as the dictionary contains—which is saying a good deal."

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad 1898 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue the 1898 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors, and contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

5-26-2t.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

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Win Merchants' Battles.

No advance in prices. No neglect in quality.

We are prepared as usual to fight the Merchant's Battle. Our success in the past has been due to right qualities at right prices, and will be so to the end.

Striking at the Dress Goods. 50c. goods for 25c.

Worth 42c—36 in. dress goods only 28c.
Worth 75c—42 in. silk mixedsuitings, only 55c.
Worth 85c—42 in. dress goods only 58c.
Worth 75c—50 in. black serge only 50c.
Worth $1.00—45 in. black mohair only 80c.
Worth 75c—38 in. black suitings only 56c.

Ladies' Dress Skirts,

Ready to wear, in Black and colors, made as nice as any dress maker can make them. Perfect in fit.

Price $1.25 to $7.00.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

White Pique Waists, $1.00.
White Lawn Waists, trimmed with fine emb., $1.40.
Grass Linen Waists, trimmed with emb. to match, $2.25.
Madras Shirt Waists, $1.00.
Imported Gingham Waists, $1 to $2.

Ladies' Black Underskirts.

Ladies' Underskirts made of black Sateen and Moire Silk, with full ruffles,

Price 1.00, 1.40 and $2.75.

White Goods for Ladies' Dresses.

Sheer India Linen,
Prices, 9, 12, 14, 16, 22, 25c.

ORGANDIES,
Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1.00.

French Nansook that can be laundried that it will be as nice as new.

45 in. wide, 50 and 60c yard.

Laces.

We have never shown such a complete stock of Laces as we have on our counters now. We have thousands of yards of laces in all widths and dainty patterns, with Insertion to match, and the price can't help but to please anyone.

Footing in plain and dotted, with edges and with out, in different widths.

F. P. PURSEL.

46 East Main Street. CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE. BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. BLOOMSBURG.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR OFFERS FOR 1898.

We are able to offer our subscribers some special inducements for advance payments for 1898.

THE COLUMBIAN, and *New York World*, three times a week, $1.65.

COLUMBIAN and *Philadelphia Weekly Times* 1.45.

COLUMBIAN and *Demorest's Magazine*, 1.75.

COLUMBIAN and *Farm News*, 1.00

Subscribe now, and get the benefit of these reduced rates. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Bruce Jones spent Sunday at Hazleton.

Mrs. R. C. Neal is visiting her relatives here.

Miss Sadie Rider of Fernville is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Dr. H. W. Buckingham of Burnsides, Pa., was in town this week.

Frank Sloan of Baltimore visited relatives in town last week.

P. B. Heddens and wife Sundayed with Danville friends.

Mrs. John Cummings is visiting friends at Mechanicsburg this week.

W. B. Cummings attended the Prohibition State Convention at Harrisburg last week.

Mrs. Amos Buckalew is visiting at New Columbus, Luz. County.

C. C. Trench of Leesburg, Florida, is transacting business and calling on old friends in town.

Miss Clara Roys of Lyons, New York, is visiting at the home of her brother J. E. Roys, on Market Street,

Mrs. Russell Andreas returned to her home in Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday after a few days' visit here.

George S. Robbins and wife who have been in New York City for many months past returned home Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ikeler visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Millard at Centralia the past week,

Miss Elsie Currin, who has been visiting friends at Wilkes-Barre for some time past returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. H. N. Fellows and daughter Miss Susie of Scranton visited at the home of F. R. Carpenter on Fifth Street over Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Shaw went to Philadelphia on Tuesday to have her son Willie enrolled as a student in Girard College. She was accompanied by Mrs. B. P. Foulk.

Among the Bloomsburgers who are attending the State meeting of Knight Templars at Harrisburg this week, are H A. M'Killip, G. E. Wilbur, C. F. Knapp and J. M. Staver.

The following letters are advertised May 24, 1898. Mrs. Amy Creveling, Mrs. William Hartzel, Mrs. Henry Rich, Mr. Spencer Starr. Cards. N. S. Snyder. Will be sent to the dead letter office June 7, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Telephone No 1074

Moth Balls, . . .

The BEST and CHEAPEST MOTH DESTROYER Known,

10c. a lb., 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Moth Flake,

For under Carpets,

SAME PRICE,

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P O. Pharmacist

The Bloomsburg wheelmen held a smoker Friday night.

G. Snyder & Son are repapering the interior of the Exchange Hotel.

George Aurand will move from Plymouth to Bloomsburg in the near future.

One of the ever familiar organ grinders put in an appearance on our streets this week.

Montoursville has a new industry. A large brick manufacturing plant, with a capacity of 3500 brick per day.

Martin Adams, a well known and respected resident of Berwick, died Monday morning, aged fifty-nine years.

This is one of the wettest springs of recent years. Nearly every day brings its rain.

Edward Dieffenbach had his head badly cut by falling at his ice house on Tuesday.

The President and four members of the Town Council went to Berwick on Tuesday for the purpose of examining a stone crusher.

The Ladies' Auxilliary to the Board of Missions of St. Paul's Church will give a missionary tea in the Parish House tonight.

The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's.

Plain George Dewey will answer the purpose very nicely when parents are bothered as to what to name their son.

The annual Columbia County Sunday School Convention will convene in the Lutheran Church at Espy next week.

Col. Ent Post 250 G. A. R. will attend service in a body at the Lutheran Church Sunday morning. All soldiers are requested to fall in.

The band concert on Market Street Saturday evening was a musical treat. The cornet solo by Lambert McHenry being especially fine.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Altoona on Wednesday, June 29. The Democrats of that city are making extensive preparations for the event.

Instead of filling up their columns with state news, a greater part of which never occurred, the city dailies now contain page after page of badly conjectured war news.

The flashy red suits of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen attract a great deal of attention. They are so loud that one can almost hear them when they pass by.

William H. Housel, steward of the Normal School, has just completed a path around the Normal Athletic Field for the benefit of the many cyclers of the school.

We are indebted to J. Fischor & Bro., of New York for a copy of a new and effective march entitled, "The Patriotic American." The melody throughout is bright and catchy.

Warren H. Eyer and Matthew McReynolds, last week signed the papers making them members of the engineer corps, of the United States Army. They expect a call at any time.

The merchants of town will close their places of business at one o'clock on Decoration day and remain closed for the balance of the day.

The Pennsylvania State Editorial Association will have their annual excursion the week of June 27th. Philadelphia will be made the headquarters, with special excursions to Washington, Gettysburg and Atlantic City.

The Post, of Raleigh, N. C., is receiving subscriptions, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was the first United States officer to be killed in the present conflict with Spain.

Charles Reice received a letter from his son Chris, who is a member of the Twelfth Regiment. He says they have been transferred from Mt. Gretna to Fall Church, Va., about eight miles from Washington, D. C.

During his remarks Sunday evening Rev. D. N. Kirkby of the Episcopal Church, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Gladstone. He spoke in the highest possible terms of the life and character of the venerable statesman.

The *Press* of Philadelphia has coined a new word, and it is certainly expressive. "Deweyize," says the *Press*, "To clean up the enemy in complete style; word originated at Manilla; used colloquially in America.

Democratic Primary Election and County Convention Call.

The Democratic voters of Columbia County will meet at the several places for holding of the general election, in their respective districts, on Saturday, June 11, 1898, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m., and vote for persons to be nominated for the various offices subject to the rules of the Democratic party of this county.

The newly elected judges of each election district will meet at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, June 14, at 11 o'clock a. m. and count up the vote which each person has received and place on the ticket.

One person for Congress.
One person for State Senator.
Two persons for the State Legislature.
One person for President Judge.
One person for County Surveyor.
Five delegates to the State Convention.

Under the rules each election district will elect a judge and two inspectors and one committeeman.

JOHN G. MCHENRY, Chairman.
R. G. F. KSHINKA, Secretary.

J. A. Hess has altered the front of his restaurant by moving the large windows out in line with the pavement.

President McKinley yesterday issued a call for 75,000 troops. Of this number Pennsylvania will be called upon to furnish 6465.

Plans for the erection of the new addition to Moyer Bros. drug store have been completed, and work will be begun at once. B. W. Jury will do the work.

The volunteer company are drilling regularly twice a week in the Town Hall. The meetings will be kept up until a call is received, which in the opinion of the Captain, will be in a few days. About sixty men are enrolled.

The story man got in his work again as usual. Word reached Bloomsburg Sunday afternoon that Sampson had sunk twelve of the Spanish ships, and but two of the American boats had been disabled. It turned out to be the same old story only it was a day later.

The Normal School and Bloomsburg base ball teams had things equally at Normal Athletic Field Saturday afternoon. "Pop" Watts, the old timer, was in the game, and the way he handled the pigs skin reminded one of older times. The school boys won by a score of 5 to 4.

Bishop Talbot last week appointed Rev. Edward Knapp of Geneva, N. Y., as rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Riverside. Mr. Knapp will officiate at Grace Church until September 1st, when it is expected a regular rector will be placed in charge of the Episcopal Church at Northumberland, Riverside and Catawissa.

It is said that there are a few members of the Bloomsburg Gun Club who shoot like Spaniards—that is miss everything they shoot at. We don't know how true this is, because rumors of shooting are so unreliable these days, that a person doesn't hardly know what to believe.

About the most unhappy mortal in the universe is the boy of 17 or thereabouts who possesses an all absorbing desire to ardently love some pretty girl and at the same time possesses a large stock of big red pimples that will not disappear from view. Trouble in its worst form never worries man at any period in life to the extent that pimples do when mixed with "calf-love."

Advice to Consumptives

There are three great remedies that every person with weak lungs, or with consumption itself, should understand.

These remedies will cure about every case in its first stages; and many of those more advanced. It is only the most advanced that are hopeless. Even these are wonderfully relieved and life itself greatly prolonged.

What are these remedies? Fresh air, proper food and

Scott's Emulsion

of *Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites*. Be afraid of draughts but not of fresh air. Eat nutritious food and drink plenty of milk. Do not forget that Scott's Emulsion is the oldest, the most thoroughly tested and the highest endorsed of all remedies for weak throats, weak lungs and consumption in all its stages.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

J. E. ROYS.

LET YOUR OPTIC NERVE TRANSMIT THESE FACTS TO YOUR BRAIN.

We carry the Largest and Most Complete Line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses in the county. We furnish skilled service and guarantee a perfect fit.

EXAMINATION FREE.

J. E. ROYS.

OPTICIAN.

NOTICE.

R. H. Ringler is our authorized collector, and is now engaged in calling upon town subscribers.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Grier Quick and Miss Corrine Brown. The ceremony will take place in the Methodist Church Wednesday June 1st.

The Central Pennsylvania League season was to have opened Saturday, but for some reason or other the start wasn't made. Perhaps the other towns are in Bloomsburg's fix—no money in the treasury.

Mrs. E. F. Reese died at her home in Punxtawney, on Monday, after a long illness. The deceased was a sister to D. J. Tasker of this office, and was thirty-seven years of age.

The Quay men claim that Wannamaker doesn't even make the contest interesting, but according to some of the reports from different sections of the state the Senator is not having such an easy thing of it.

By the terms of her will which as filed in the surrogate's office for probate last week, Mrs. Annie S. Paton, widow of Wm. A. Paton of New York, leaves $100,000 to Princeton University.

News from the Klondike is scarce just now. The war is crowding everything out. The fever to go to Cuba is far greater than it was for the gold fields. This condition of things forces one to believe that our people prefer shooting Spaniards to hunting for the yellow metal.

There are quite a number of men in town who do not like that brand of prosperity that fixes wages at $1.25 a day and flour at $1.75 a sack. A few weeks ago 10 hours of labor would earn a sack of flour now it takes 14 hours; then a dollar would purchase 4-5 of a sack now the dollar has decreased in purchasing power until it will only buy 3-5 of a sack.

Another week and no naval fight. If the Spanish Cervera's purpose is to keep out of Sampson's way he is succeeding very well. It is utterly impossible for our fleet to catch the Spaniards, because in all our ships, even cruisers much speed has been sacrificed for armament, and as a result the Dons are too fast for us.

Miss Anna L. Dunkel of the Boston College of Oratory, assisted by her class, will give an Elocutionary and Dramatic entertainment in the Orangeville Academy on the evening of June the 4th. The program will include several short plays, Delsartean work and some specialties with colored lights. Admission 10, 15 and 20cts.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, HARRISBURG.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, June 1 to 3, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on May 31 to June 2, inclusive, from stations in Pennsylvania to Harrisburg and return, at *rate of single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate 25 cents), good to return until June 6, inclusive.

COMPENSATION HERE.

The flour of the family costs a little more. We admit there are housekeeping expenses that have grown suddenly, but there is nothing alarming in that; they will shrink again when the new crop comes in. We meet the advance in your grocer's bill by trimming a share in your dry goods bill. There is compensation for high priced provisions in the low priced dry goods quoted here.

$5.50 Tailor made Suits.
Of fine Serge, fly front jacket, silk lined, skirt percaline lined, closed seams, well worth $7.50.
Black Mohair Skirts, full lined with percaline, at $4.50.

Hoisery and Underwear.
Ladies' fine ribbed vests, 10c.
Ladies' ribbon neck and sleeve ribbed vests, 12½c.
Ladies' Lisle thread vests, 25c.

Leather Stockings.

Not leather, but will wear like leather, for boys and girls.
All sizes, 25c pair.
Ladies' seamless hose, 10c.
Ladies' plaid hose, 50c.
See our Special hose, 25c.

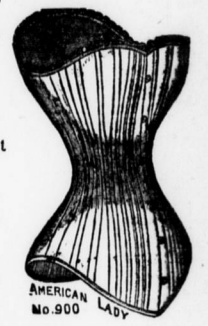
Wash Dress Goods.
COMPLETE LINES—
31 in. fine Organdies, 15c yd.
All Linen Suitings, 17c yd.
Navy blue plaid Linens, 18c yd.
Yard wide percales, 7c yd.
Fine Dress Ginghams, 10c yd.

Black Dress Goods.
A large line of plains, figured twills, tamese, serges, &c., at prices you will not mate again soon. If you have a black goods need, see this stock.

Gloves.
Try our one dollar kid glove.
85c Chamois white glove.
50c black silk gloves.

White Dress Goods.
A grand collection of White Dress Materials of all kinds,
Corded P. Ks., all grades.
Special lot of India linons at 20c yd
White duck, 12½c yd., also in pink light blue and navy.

CORSETS.



R & G short French Corset, $1.00.
R & G long waist Coutile Corset $1.00.
American Lady Corset $1.00.
Model Form Corsets, $1.00.
Summer Corsets, 44c.
E. Z. Waists for boys and girls, 25c

Lace & Derby Curtains.
We have secured some Special values in goods. See the lace curtains at $1, 1.35, 1.45, 1.65, 2.48, 3, 4.47 per pair.
Derby Curtains at $2, 2 93, 5 and 7.50 pair.

SILKS.
Our line of silks suitable for dresses waists and separate skirts is up to date with newest effects at moderate prices.

Ribbons and Laces.
Your every want can be supplied from this stock.
Fancy ribbons, 25c yd.
Wide moire taffeta ribbons, 24c.
Dainty Valenciennes Edges and Insertions. Edges from 23c piece of 12 yards up.

See the new 4-in-hand Ladies' Ties.
Also the white P K Puff Ties.

H. J. CLARK & SON, Bloomsburg, Pa.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We have Volunteered - - - -
and joined the procession to furnish every lady who wants a Shirt Waist this week.

Our trip to the city last week was to purchase Shirt Waists, Lawns, Madras Cloths, Organdies and other thin dress goods with linings, &c.

A better line of ladies', misses' and children's Gauze Underwear we never have shown before.

Black Silk and a full line of other thin Gloves and Mitts for Summer is now in our stock.

Our assortment of Stockings for ladies, misses, children and men is quite complete in colors, sizes and prices, from 5c to 50c pair.

You will see and feel hot weather in a few days. Then the cry will be "lawns for a cool dress." Take time by the forelock, buy whilst the assortment is good.

A fine and neat cape or a well fitting Spring Jacket is quite dressy. We have them.

Ready Made Jacket Suits in the late colors.

Ready Made Dress Suits in plain and plaids, $1 to $10.

Wrappers to slip on warm mornings and evenings, 75c to $2.00.

If you can't come this week for a Shirt Waist, then come next, or before the line of sizes are broken. They were carefully selected for our trade, and are of the newest and latest patterns, 50c to $1.50.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

READING SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Reading, Pa., Sesqui Centennial Jubilee, June 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania to Reading and return at reduced rates. For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents.

This celebration promises to be one of the greatest events in the city's history. Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 6, 8, and 9, will be special days. The celebration will close with a grand masked carnival on Saturday night, June 12. 2t.

The School Appropriation.

The distribution of the State appropriation to the public schools, has been made up. As we stated in our last issue Columbia County's share is $43,026.34. The distribution this year is made on the basis of $66.07 for each teacher, $1.07 for each taxable and $1.62 for each child of school age. The appropriation heretofore has always been made on the basis of the number of taxables, with the result that the cities received the bulk of the money. Under the new method the districts with few schools and teachers are considerably benefitted.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Marriage.

TRAINER—LYONS. At the home of the bride's parents in Bloomsburg, May 19th, by Rev. H. C. Munro, Mr. Frank D. Trainer and Miss Myra A. Lyons.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Call and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Leases that will collect the rent for the whole year if tenant leaves before expiration of term, also notices to quit, for sale at this office. tf.

MANUFACTURING HIGH EXPLOSIVES

The Importance of Compressed Air as a Motor in Firing.

It is a long jump from a pop-gun to a dynamite gun; and yet such a jump a certain schoolmaster made. This is how it came about:

One day a mischievous urchin fired a paper ball from a pop-gun and struck his schoolteacher in the eye. So forceful was the impact of the wad of paper that Meford, the teacher, who was of an inventive turn of mind, determined to see if compressed air could not be used as a motive power for firing something more important than paper balls out of a boy's pop-gun. Why might not dynamite, or other powerful explosives, be fired safely from a huge air-gun? was the question the wad of paper propounded to his mind. In this way, he thought, the shock liable to cause premature explosion might be avoided. The experiment was worth trying, and he at once set about devising such a gun. His success was sufficient to attract the attention of Lieutenant Zalinsky, who had the crude gun of the schoolmaster brought to his station; and, working from it as a starting point, finally produced the Zalinsky Pneumatic Gun, the first successful gun capable of firing a shell heavily loaded with dynamite. This is the part the small boy and his smaller pop-gun played in the invention of the deadly dynamite gun.

The knowledge that several hundred pounds of dynamite, gun-cotton or nitro-gelatine can be hurled from a great gun, miles away, and exploded at the spot aimed at by the gunner, makes all anxious to know something about the nature and military uses of these dread substances.

Five things are required of military explosives. "1—The substance must possess the greatest breaking efficiency for the smallest unit of weight and unit of volume. 2—It must possess great insensitiveness to sympathetic explosions and to mechanical shocks, especially those due to small projectiles, while it yet retains the property of exploding completely through the influence of an initial detonation. 3—It should be quite insensitive to fire, or at least so much so that there would be no chance of an immediate explosion when a considerable mass of it becomes ignited. 4—It should possess great stability, and not only should its efficiency remain unimpaired, but it should remain so under very extreme conditions. 5—It should remain unaffected by water."

Thus far the chemist have produced only three substances which may be considered as approaching the fulfillment of these requirements. They are dynamite, compressed wet gun-cotton and military explosive gelatine. Of these three gelatine comes the nearest to meeting the five required conditions. Weight for weight it has 25 per cent. more breaking efficiency than the best dynamite or gun-cotton, and for equal volumes it possesses 40 per cent. greater efficiency than dynamite and 75 per cent. greater than gun-cotton. It is superior to gun-cotton or dynamite in its insensitiveness to great pressure or mechanical shocks; but stands below wet gun-cotton as regards fire and about on par with dynamite. Wet gun-cotton cannot be set on fire by either flame or spark. It must be dry before it can be ignited. This property of wet gun-cotton makes it the safest of all explosives where the danger feared is fire. The keeping qualities of gelatine are equal to those of gun-cotton or dynamite; and it remains unaffected by water.

These properties of gelatine make it the most valuable of the explosives for military uses. This will quickly be seen if the question of transportation and storage is considered; for 25 per cent. more energy can be carried if explosive gelatine be used instead of dynamite and 40 per cent. more force can be put into one magazine if it is filled with gelatine in place of dynamite. Then again smaller torpedoes, having the same destructive power, can be employed if loaded with gelatine rather than the other high explosives. Gelatine is the most effective filling for shells, now that it can be fired with comparative safety and accuracy from pneumatic guns. A small chloride of silver battery is enclosed in each shell, and so arranged that the electric current fires the charge at the moment the shell strikes. This battery nearly does away with the danger of premature explosion; and also renders it possible to explode the charge from the rear, which has been found to be the most effective way.

In the navy compressed gun-cotton is still largely used for torpedo charges and other submarine ground mines; but the army favors the more powerful nitro-gelatine owing to its enormous shattering power. When bridges, stockades, walls, forts or any similar obstructions have to be removed gelatine is the substance that will do it the most effectively.

Gelatine, as used for military purposes, consists of 92 per cent. of nitro-gelatine and 8 per cent, of nitro-cotton. A certain percentage of camphor is sometimes added to this compound, as a safeguard, camphor having the property of rendering the gelatine less explosive. Gelatine, at an ordinary temperature, is quite elastic to the touch and looks very much like a beautiful straw-colored jelly. When lighted with a match it burns with an intense white flame. It is insensible to shock, to friction, and to the pressure or action of water. A powerful detonator must be used to explode it.

Dynamite is made by forcing a certain quanity of nitro-glycerine into some porous substance, usually silicious infusorial earth. Nitro-glycerine is formed through the action of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine. It is an oily liquid, clear, colorless or of a yellowish tint, of a sweetish and burning taste and without odor. A sudden blow will explode it.

Gun-cotton is produced by treating ordinary cotton with concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids. Notwithstanding the extraordinary chemical change which has taken place in the nature of the cotton, it still looks like cotton. It is a trifle less white, feels somewhat harsher to the touch grates slightly when squeezed and is heavier than cotton. When rubbed gun-cotton will become strongly electrified and stick in lumps between the fingers of a dry hand. Cotton will not do this. Gun-cotton explodes from a blow, or heat, particularly by ignition; but when wet cannot be lighted.

A Sign of the Times.

A few days ago a solicitor, while instructing a man with regard to the cremation of the remains of a deceased client, remarked:

"You know well enough that the headings 'Births, marriages, and deaths' also bear the description Hatched, matched, and despatched?'"

"Oh, yes," said the man; "but if cremation becomes more general than now, those words will have to be modernized into 'Created, mated, and cremated!'"

The First and the Last.

A short time ago a young fellow, having heard wonderful tales of the skating-rink, made up his mind to visit one. The sight of such a large number of young ladies and gentlemen gliding round and round in all directions led him to believe that skating was the easiest thing in the world.

He hastily made up his mind, and, after ordering a pair of skates, and having them fixed to his boots, he took a brave,bold step forward, and—bang he dropped full length on the ice! An assistant at once ran up to help him up.

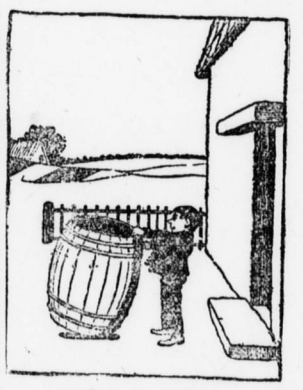
"Is this your first attempt at skating, sir?" he asked.

"No," growled the young fellow; 'the last!"

When two quarrel, both are in the wrong.

BRINGING UP A YOUNG RASCAL.

A chastised boy—



resolves on revenge—

gives his mother a terrible fright—

and didn't she give him a walloping?

THE SUBMARINE TORPEDO.

A Connecticut Yankee Conceived the Idea a Century Ago.

The basic idea of submarine warfare was born, nearly a century and a quarter ago, in the fertile brain of that eccentric Connecticut genius, David Bushnell, when he conceived the project of disabling or destroying a ship by exploding a magazine of powder under its submerged parts, and invented a submarine boat with which to convey the explosive to the bottom of the ship. This was the first submarine boat, capable of locomotion while under the water, of which there is any accurate record; and, certainly, the idea of using such a vessel as a means of destroying an enemy's ships was entirely original with Bushnell.

The shape of this first of submarine vessels was something like that of two upper tortoise shells of the same size joined together. The room inside was large enough to hold the operator and a sufficient quantity of air to support him thirty minutes, without the admission of fresh air. An oar for rowing forward and backward furnished the means of locomotion. The boat could be made to descend or ascend at the will of the operator. In the top of the boat were two air pipes. A ventilator drew fresh air through one of these pipes, and the impure air was expelled through the other. Both air pipes were made to shut themselves whenever the water rose near their tops, and to open again immediately when freed from the water. When under the water the operator was in darkness. He directed his course by a compass marked with phosphorous; and ascertained his depth by a water-gauge, lit by phosphorous placed on a piece of cork.

A large magazine, holding a hundred and fifty pounds of powder, was placed behind the vessel just above the rudder. A rope extended from the magazine to a wood-screw in the front part of the boat, which was so arranged that the man inside of the craft could drive this screw into the planks of the ship he wished to destory. When the wood-screw was firmly fixed the magazine was cast off, the boat backed away from the imbeded screw and the powder was left to do the rest of the work.

When afloat so small a portion of this unique vessel showed above the water that a skilled operator might approach very close to a ship in the night without fear of discovery, then dive beneath the hull, fasten the magazine and row out of harms way. At least its inventor thought all this might be done.

During the Revolutionary war several attempts were made with Bushnell's submarine boat and torpedoes to blow up the ships of the enemy. A 64-gun ship, lying near Governor's Island in New York harbor, was attacked one night. The operator dove under the ship and attempted to fasten the wood-screw into her bottom. The screw failed to penetrate, probably striking a piece of iron, and the unskilled operator in trying to find another place lost the ship and was obliged to give up the attempt. Two other efforts were made to destroy ships in the Hudson river; but both failed.

The cause of these failures is plainly set forth in a letter from General Washington to Mr. Jefferson. Referring to Bushnell's strange craft Washington wrote: "Where it was to operate against an enemy, it was no easy matter to get a person hardy enough to undertake the variety of dangers to which he would be exposed—first, from the novelty; secondly from the difficulty of conducting the machine and governing it under water, on account of the current; and thirdly, from the consequent uncertainty of hitting the object devoted to destruction, without rising frequently above the water for fresh observations, which, when near the vessel, would expose the adventurer to discovery and to almost certain death. To these causes I always ascribed the failure of his plans, as he wanted nothing I could furnish to ensure their success."

Twenty years passed. Then Robert Fulton turned his restless genius to the subject of submarine warfare; and invented the submarine boat. Nautilus," and the submarine bombs, to which he now gave the name of torpedoes.

The "Nautilus" had windows of thick glass, a wheel and a crank to give the boat locomotion above as well as below the surface and masts and sails, which could be quickly struck when it was desired to plunge beneath the water. He also compressed two hundred atmospheres of air into a copper air chamber, to be held as a reserve air fund. With this boat Fulton repeatedly descended to various depths in the water, and while submerged moved about at pleasure at the rate of a little over one mile an hour. On one occasion he remained under the water four hours and twenty minutes, without suffering any inconvenience.

In August, 1801, Fulton by means of his "Nautilus" placed a torpedo under a small vessel furnished him for the experiment and blew her into fragments. This is the first destruction of a ship on record brought about through a submarine boat and a torpedo; and at the time occasioned much excitement in naval circles.

Notwithstanding their many failures, modern submarine warfare owes the debt of fatherhood to David Bushnell and Robert Fulton.

On a horse dying lately, its stomach was found to be partly filled with broken glass, some pieces of which had pierced the tissue. The glass was of several kinds, going to prove that the horse had a rondness for the diet.

OUR COAST LIGHTS.

BEACONS WHICH GUIDE MARINERS SAFELY TO FRIENDLY HARBORS.

May be First to Detect the Approach of an Enemy—The Loneliness of the Lighthouse—How They Aid in Time of Peace or War.

All along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and usually situated on some lonely, storm-beaten point of land, where the great waves never cease their sullen roarings, the lighthouses of the United States, like giant sentinels, keep watch and ward. And then, far out from the shore, where the danger from rock and storm is greatest, with only the unquiet ocean and the changing skies for company, swing and tug at the moorings the lightships of the coast. Hundreds of brave men and thousands of dollars worth in ships and merchandise are saved annually from the waves and the rocks by these watchful guardians, who have eyes that never slumber and warning voices that even the noises of the storm cannot drown. The wildness of their situations, the lonesomeness of their surroundings, the character of their duties—the saving of human life and property—cast a glamour over the lonely lighthouses and storm-tossed lightships and make all that pertains to them of fascinating interest.

Stark and white upon the bare white beach of North Island, South Carolina, stands the historic Georgetown lighthouse. The tower is 85 feet high, and its light can be seen for fifteen miles. It throws a plain white light, which shines with unbroken radiance far out over the dark waters, a beacon of hope to the storm-driven mariners. This light has watched while history was made. It was built in 1801, and rebuilt after the war.

Another light, famous in history, is the one at Cape Henry off the coast of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. It is 108 years old; and its light has often guided "the father of his country" on the way home from his travels. Recently a new house, 157 feet high, was built at this place and equipped with all the latest light appliances, electric light signals, a steam siren, etc. A "steam siren" is a trumpet blown by steam, which sings a song to lure mariners away from destruction, and has a voice so loud that it can be heard for many miles at sea. The song of this siren is a blast five seconds long, then a silence of ninety seconds, a blast five seconds, followed by a silence of ninety seconds, and so on through all the hours of the day and night. The light is white in color, with red rays between southwest and west and south-southwest, and shines steadily.

The Cape Cod lighthouse is connected with Boston by telegraph. A signal display station reads the messages signalled from passing ships, and within a minute these messages are in Boston. The light is situated on the highlands of Cape Cod, facing the ocean two hundret feet above the level of the sea. The building is all white and can be seen by vessels twenty miles away. Its Daboll trumpet sends forth continually blasts eight seconds long, with intervals of half a minute of silence.

The entrance to Delaware bay is guarded by the Cape May lighthouse, 167 feet high. This light can be seen for a distance of nineteen miles. One of the highest lighthouses in the United States is the one at Block Island, Rhode Island. It is 204 feet high, and shows a fixed white light than can be seen for a distance of twenty-two miles.

The lonesomeness and the dangers of the position of lighthouse keeper are so apparent that one would hardly expect to find women serving in that capacity; and yet, in the United States, some twenty women hold this responsible and ofttimes dangerous post. There are heroines, too, among them, whose deeds have been so heroic as to command the admiration of the brave everywhere. Ida Wilson-Lewis, the story of whose bravery is too well known to need retelling here, keeper of Lime Rock lighthouse, Newport, Rhode Island, has rescued eleven persons. Five people owe their lives to the courage of Mrs. Blake, keeper of the lighthouse at Robbins Reef, off Tompkinsville, New York harbor. Heroic Janet Malby, keeper of the Elk Neck lighthouse in Chesapeake bay, during a terrible storm of wind and rain and hail in 1894, pushed her own boat out from the safety of Elk Neck Rock into the angry waters, and rescued six men, whom she saw struggling in a frail boat, which the great waves threatened to swamp each moment.

Few people, except seamen, know anything about the number of lightships, which the United States keeps moored in dangerous places, far out in the ocean and exposed to all the perils of the stormy sea. From Boston to Galveston there is an almost unbroken line of these floating lighthouses, placed where they can best warn the mariner of danger. Fastened to the ocean's bottom with great anchors and strong chains or hawsers these lightships keep lonely vigils over the surrounding waters; and when the heavy storms and seas sweep down the coast the bright flashes of their electric lights, the loud blasts of their steam whistles or the deep boom-boom of their great bells warn the storm-tossed sailor lads from hidden dangers and guide them on their way to havens of safety.

Embarrassing.

Mabel—"It is very annoying. I happened to say that it was the most interesting novel I had ever read."

Laura—"Well?"

Mabel—"Well, he insisted on talking about just those incidents I must have skipped."

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

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"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

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YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

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The subscription price of DEMOREST'S is reduced to $1.00 a year.

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Subscribers are entitled each month to patterns of the latest fashions in womans' atti AT NO COST TO THEM other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

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DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

GREAT SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER FOR PROMPT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ONLY $1.75 FOR

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and Demorest's Family Magazine.

Send your subscriptions to this office.

War Fads Of The Fair.

Fashion Reflects The Beloved Red, White and Blue.

Patriotism is rife just now, and honors to Dewey are rightly the order of the day. One popular fancy is a chin bow—the latest touch found in the scheme of decoration upon many of the newest and most elegant gowns made of Manila net. Net bows are much softer and are really more becoming than are the stiffer ribbon bows, and as these nets come in all the shades, both light and dark they are really very desirable for the bows.

The red, white and blue craze is in evidence everywhere. When conservative business men wear as many as three or four quite good sized flags on their coats and are proud of them, small wonder that our women have fallen in love with the "Dewey" shirt waist. These Dewey waists are of blue and white stripes running bias in front with straight plait, as is fashionable now. They are in Madras, lawn or Japanese silk, with collar and cuffs of red. Besides being novel and appropriate, their effect is very pretty and becoming.

Probably one of the most popular ways women have of expressing their love for their country is in having patriotic cushion tops. The up-to-date housewife can't have too many cushions, and is always eager for something unique.

The *Tobacco Trade Review* says there is no doubt that cigarette smoking is on the increase among women and that various branches of the trade have started to cater to women smokers. The advanced female of the beginning of the next century may be expected to take to chewing.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Spain was only able to buy two Atlantic liners to be converted into cruisers, the Normannia and the Columbia of the Hamburg-American line. After the sale had been completed the German government expressed in strong terms its displeasure at the transaction. Germany had the like claim on these two vessels that the United States government had on the four steamers of the American line, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, and there was an implied understanding that they should be taken and converted into armed cruisers for the service of the empire, if they were ever to be needed for such purpose.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GLADSTONE'S DEATH.

THE GRAND OLD MAN MOURNED BY THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD.

Almost Every Court in Europe Has Wired Condolence—Ambassador Hays' Telegram and Vice President Hobart's Tribute.

Hawarden, May 19—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 a. m. to-day, London time.

The end was the most peaceful imaginable. There was no sign of pain or distress. Mrs. Gladstone clasped her husband's hand and occasionally kissed it, while the Rev. Stephen Gladstone read prayers and repeated hymns. The nurse in the meanwhile bathed the brow of the patient, who showed gratefulness. The only other evidence that Mr. Gladstone realized his surroundings was when his son recited the Litany. Then he feebly murmured "Amen." This was the last word spoken by him. Then came the gentle, almost imperceptible cessation of life in the midst of his son's prayer, after which the family slowly left the room taking Mrs. Gladstone, who was induced to lie down, and who soon slept quietly.

At 8.20 a. m. Dr. Doble took his leave of Mrs. Gladstone and returned to Chester. Dr. Doble said he had been assisting Dr. Bliss and Mr. Henry Gladstone to draw up a statement of Mr. Gladstone's last hours which would soon be ready.

Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone and others attended early communion this morning at Hawarden church, conducted by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone. The ordinary service was prefaced with selected prayers from the burial service.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

The following was received at Hawarden from the United States ambassador, Colonel Hay:

"To the Right Honorable Herbert Gladstone:

"I beg to present to all your family my heartfelt expression of sympathy at your personal loss, and at the same time to reverently congratulate you and the English race everywhere upon the glorious completion of a life filled with splendid achievements and consecrated to the noblest purposes.

"JOHN HAY."

The queen and the Prince of Wales received early intelligence of Mr. Gladstone's death, and immediately sent expressions of condolence to the widow.

London, May 21.—The universal expression of grief and sympathy at the death of Mr. Gladstone gathers volume hourly. Memoirs and reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone are flooding the press, which everywhere shows column rules reversed. Almost every court in Europe has wired condolences.

Vice President Hobart wires the Daily Chronicle as follows: "Not even in his own land was Mr. Gladstone more highly esteemed and venerated than in the United States. His death has been well nigh a national calamity to us; and it occurred at a time when our people are closely drawn by ties of sympathy and mutual interest toward the nation to which his long career of public usefulness was so generously dedicated."

The body was removed to the large bedroom to-day and placed in a palm oak coffin surmounted by an oak cross, extending nearly the whole length of the lid. At its foot will be the inscription. Three panels are on each side, the center of each being of raised dark metal.

The House went into committee to consider the address to the queen in regard to the interment of the remains of Mr. Gladstone in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster, otherwise Westminster Abbey.

A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, in spite of the weakness of his heart, which is officially acknowledged, was able to move the address, although it is said he will probably have to take a holiday immediately. He introduced the subject with a lengthy eulogy of the deceased, speaking with evident emotion, and concluded with formally moving the presentation of the address to the queen. The Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour's speech was remarkably eloquent and displayed great good taste, while Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's eoniums of his dead leader were delivered in a more glowing style. The Liberal leader's voice thrice broke with emotion, and he was compelled to pause and wipe his eyes.

Mr. Dillon was in his most oratorical style, and when he described how Mr. Gladstone's sympathies were unbounded by nationality, and embraced the oppressed of all races, the Irish benches responded with murmurs of assent.

Telegrams continue to arrive in great numbers at Hawarden Castle from all parts of the world. Mrs. Gladstone is as well as can be expected.

The czar to-day telegraphed to the widow, in English, saying: "I have just received the painful news of the decease. I consider it my duty to express my feelings of sincere sympathy on the occasion of the cruel and irreparable bereavement which has befallen you, as well as the deep regret which the sad event has given me. The whole civilized world will beweep the loss of the great statesman, whose political views were so widely human and peaceful. "NICHOLAS."

All Quiet Off Havana.

Key West, May 24.—News from the blockading fleet was received here this afternoon. The fleet reports all quiet on the north coast of Cuba and around Havana.

TO TAKE PHILIPPINES

CABINET DECIDES TO SEND A SECOND EXPEDITION AT ONCE.

The Administration Has Come to Regard the Occupation and Retention of the Philippine Islands As the Vital Point in the Campaign

Washington, May 25.—After careful deliberation the cabinet has decided to increase the number of troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands as soon as transports can be secured, and to accomplish this a second expedition will be made up after the one now preparing starts.

The president and the cabinet, it is stated on the highest authority, have arrived at the conclusion that the islands must be held permanently, and recent dispatches from Admiral Dewey in regard to the force needed to accomplish this show that a greater number of soldiers will be necessary than it is now intended to send.

It is also stated that the administration is informed on reliable authority that the Spanish are preparing if they have not already sent, reinforcements to Manila. It is said that the Spanish, seeing that Cuba is lost to them, intend to make a bitter fight for the Philippines.

There have been very material and important developments in the war policy of the administration within the past two days. For some time there has been a growing appreciation of the importance of the Philippine campaign, and it is definitely stated on good authority to-day that this government has come to regard the occupation and retention of the Philippine Islands as the vital point in the campaign.

It is said that the most active and urgent effort of the government will be directed from now on toward rendering permanent the possession of the Philippines, and that the administration regards this as the most important move in the war.

Spain's Contemplated Policy.

Information concerning the Spanish policy, her contemplated military operations, and her attempts at negotiation with foreign powers, impresses this government with the importance of settling the possession of the Philippines as quickly as possible, and there is said to be more anxiety felt at this hour to successfully complete that campaign than there is to push operations in Cuba.

Some of the strongest advisers of the administration insist that the conquest of Cuba can very well and wisely be prosecuted with deliberation after the Philippines are completely within our possession. The overthrow of Spanish power in the West Indies is considered fully assured, and it is believed to be the design of Spain to attempt negotiations with foreign powers looking to a termination of the war after a decisive naval engagement and the conquest of Cuba on the basis of no further loss to Spain than that of the island of Cuba.

MISSIONARIES RESCUED.

A Force of Troops Relieves Those on the West Coast of Africa.

Sierra Leone, West Africa, May 25.—A force of troops has relieved the missionaries and others at Kwellu, whose lives were imperilled by the uprising of the natives, who rebelled against the imposition of the hut tax.

The bodies of the American missionaries who were murdered when the insurgents attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifunk, in the early part of the present month, have been recovered and buried.

On May 6 the British colonial office received the names of the American missionaries who were massacred during the debellion in the Sherboro district of Sierra Leone, including those who were reported to have been killed at Rotifunk. They were Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck. The other missionaries—Mr. and Mrs. Burtner, Mr. and Mrs. Hinshall and the Misses Mullen and Ward—succeeded in making their escape to Freetown.

Miss Muller, an American missionary, who was alone in a mission house in the Sherboro district when it was invaded by the insurgents, was rescued by a boat's crew from a British warship just in time to prevent her from being massacred. The infuriated natives had already surrounded the mission when the sailors arrived on the scene.

Cornered By Our Warship.

Boston, May 24.—A sailing vessel, believed to be the San Ignacio, is off Halifax, and a steamer manoeuvring off the harbor is thought to be an American warship.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT—The market fluctuates under the minipulation of speculators — Tendencies, however, are firm.

CORN—Weakness has developed in the corn trade because of imporved weather conditions over the corn belt, sunshine having replaced the rains of the last fortnight.

BUTTER—There is an advance in fancy fresh creamery and the market has quite a firm tone.

EGGS—The demand is good, and so much of the finest stock has lately been going into cold storage that dealers have been obliged to bid up sharply in order to attract more stock into consumptive channels.

POTATOES — Domestic old potatoes in light supply and held steadily, but trade slow and outside figures extreme.

Flour, winter straight, in bbls	$3.25@3.50
" spring patents	6.90@7.40
Corn meal, fine yellow	.90
Feed, middling bulk	90@.95
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.61½
Corn No. 2	.41½
Oats, white, No. 2	.36½
Rye	.60@.61
Barley	.51
Beans, marrow	1.72½@1.75
" red kidney	2.05@2.10
Pork, alive, per 100	4.05@4.40
Beef, " "	4.70@5.10
Calves : " poor to good	4.50@6.37½
Sheep " "	3.50@4.60
Tallow country	03½@.04½
Lard	.04½@.05
Butter, creamery, extra	.16
" N. Y. State	.15½@.16
" " " ½ firkins	14½@.15
Eggs, N.Y. State and Penn	12@.12½
" Jersey	.13@13½
Cheese	.07@.07¼
Apples, Red Varieties	3.00@4.00
" Russett	2.75@3.00
Poultry, dressed	09@09½
Hay prime in bales, per 100 lbs	77½
Potatoes in sacks, State	2.25@2.75

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Home Mission Board—The Charnly Embezzlement.

Winona Lake, Ind., May 25.—The report of the Board of Home Missions, submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly, began with an extended review of the work in the whole field, saying in conclusion that "in spite of circumstances the financial year had been a good one." The year opened with a debt of $147,276, and closed with a debt of $167,839, an increase of $20,562. This is accounted for by the change from quarterly to monthly payments of salaries to the missionaries in the field.

Contributions amounted to $698,940, a decrease of $93,464 from last year, when special efforts were made. Operating expenses were cut down by $7,515, and administration cost $30,578. For mission work $421,748 was given, and for Sunday school work $277,192. The total expenditures amounted to $722,965, of which $440,250 was for mission work and $225,866 for Sunday schools.

Under the board are 1,393 missionaries, 84,652 church members, 2,018 Sunday schools, with 123,612 pupils. Of the 1,632 churches under the care of the board ten became self supporting during the year.

The year, on the whole, had been the most prosperous in the board's history. The expenses had been reduced 20 per cent. The number of students was 2,733, a gain of 16. The receipts were $145,246, and the expenses $102,461. The cash on hand amounts to $43,785.

RED CROSS READY TO START.

State of Texas to Follow the Fleet of Troops Into Cuban Waters.

Tampa, Fla., May 25.—The Red Cross ship State of Texas, with Miss Clara Barton, representative of the National Red Cross Society of America and a corps of surgeons and trained nurses, arrived at Port Tampa from Key West yesterday and cast anchor near the gunboat Helena. The vessel, which is fully fitted up for special purposes and carries supplies enough for the equipment of several Red Cross stations, will, it is said, follow the fleet of troops into Cuban waters.

In speaking of the Red Cross work in Cuba, Miss Barton said that she had received assurances from the highest Spanish official sources that the hospital at Serro and her headquarters were being carefully guarded, and that the Red Cross supplies left there were being put to their intended uses. In the hospital at Serro, where sixty children were being cared for when Miss Barton left the island, there were now 160 children receiving medical attention.

"General Blanco himself belongs to the Red Cross Society of Spain," said Miss Barton, "and I am confident that the Red Cross work in Cuba will not be interfered with."

Miss Barton left for Washington last night.

GLADSTONE'S BODY IN STATE.

At Hawarden To-day and To-morrow; at Westminster Abby Until Saturday.

London, May 25.—The body of the late William Ewart Gladstone laid in state at Hawarden yesterday, and will lie in state in the church to-day and in Westminster Abbey Thursday and Friday.

The funeral will be held Saturday.

The state procession will consist merely of members of both Houses of Parliament, who, in ordinary morning dress, not court costumes, will precede the body, which will be followed by members of the family and mourners.

The pall bearers will include Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, Lord Spencer Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley and the Duke of Norfolk.

As the funeral is to be a national tribute, no political organization will be recognized in connection with it. Some idea of the size of the throng expected to gather at Westminster to see the body lying in state may be gleaned from the fact that the police authorities are providing 1,500 extra police to regulate the crowd.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrated in a Manner Quite Unusual in Army Circles.

Tampa, Fla., May 25.—The proposed Anglo-American alliance was the uppermost topic in Tampa yesterday. Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated in a manner quite unusual in American army circles. To be sure, there was nothing official about it, but officers were present at the dinner at the Tampa Bay Hotel, for which an announcement under crossed American and British flags and the motto "Blood is thicker than water," had been out for two or three days. Two British officers, Captain Lee of the Royal Artillery, and Sir Bryan Leighton, Bart., of the Berkshire Yeomanry, are with the troops, and their popularity is very great. Sir Bryan was present last night at an informal dinner given to the naval officers in port by the officers of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

Sir Louis Davies Coming.

Ottawa, May 25.—Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, left for Washington yesterday afternoon to take part in the conference looking to a settlement of the disputed questions between Canada and the United States.

War Echoes.

There are now 19 warships blockading Havana.

There is a famine at Manila. Beef is $2 a pound.

The Mangrove, reported captured by the Spaniards, is safe.

It is said 75,000 additional volunteers will be called for within ten days.

Secretary of War Alger says that the invasion of Cuba by the United States forces had not been begun.

The whereabouts of the American ships is known to the department, which is being kept informed of all their movements.

1,000 Spaniards were wounded by our shells at the bombardment of Cardenas and Cienfuegos. Three hundred were killed at Cardenas.

The German consul at Manila threatened to land provisions for the Spaniards under the protection of two German cruisers. Dewey said he would fire on them if they tried it. The provisions have not yet been landed.

Before You Ride Your Wheel

Be sure to shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool and comfortable, prevents sweating feet and makes your endurance ten fold greater. Over 100,000 wheel people are using Allen's Foot-Ease. They all praise it. Ladies, insist on having it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 5 26 4td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain house and lot of ground situate on Fifth steeet, in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of an alley on the south side of Fifth street, thence along said Fifth street to lot of George Kihler; thence along lot of said George Kihler to Pearle street; thence along said Pearle street to alley aforesaid, and thence along said alley to place of beginning, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution by C. C. Yetter attorney in fact for Eli Jones, vs. Thomas L. Jones, and to be sold as the property of Thomas L. Jones.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Yost, Atty. 5-26-ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Penna., and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Catawissa, County and state aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows to wit: A valuable farm situate in Catawissa township about one-half mile from the borough of Catawissa, adjoining lands of the Catawissa Fibre Co., William Berninger, Zachariah Kreischer, J. B. Knittle, Emanuel Helwig, Simon Raup and others, containing

EIGHTY ACRES!

more or less. It is known as the "Tice Gingles farm." Whereon is erected a good two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE!

Bank Barn, Spring House and all necessary outbuildings. The buildings are all in excellent repair. Two small never-failing spring runs flow through the farm, there is an abundant supply of spring water at the barn and a fine well and spring at the house. There is a fine young apple orchard of choice fruit, a peach orchard, and an abundance of pears, plums and other fruit. There is also a

QUARRY OF BUILDING STONE

of superior quality partly opened. Fifty acres of the land is in a high state of cultivation, the balance being in timber. The farm is a most desirable one, being close to market, schools, churches, stores, mills, etc., and not over a mile from the Catawissa stations on the Penn'a. Phil. & R. and D. L. & W. Railroads.

The land above described being a portion of the same tract of land which Wm. McKelvy by indenture dated the 7th of December, 1872 conveyed to Charles W. McKelvy, and which said portion was conveyed to I. W. McKelvy by John W. Hoffman Sheriff of said county and reserving the right and privilege to enter the land passing on and along the north-east side of the pond erected to gather water for the paper mill, and the right to keep and maintain a ditch for the purpose of carrying off the surface water that might flow into the aforesaid pond through the lower end of the garden at the dwelling house, then carry the same through the culvert under the Catawissa Railroad.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Lloyd T Rider against Mathias Gingles and to be sold as the property of Mathias Gingles deceased in the hands of his executor, Philip Sidler.

FREEZE, HARMAN, BARKLEY, Attys. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff. June 18, 1898.

5-26-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of lot of Mary Phillips (now P. B. Heddens) and First street, of the town of Bloomsburg, thence by said lot north twenty-five degrees and ten minutes, west one hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenths feet to line of land of Michael Casey; thence by the same south fifty degrees and fifty-two minutes, west eighty-two and thirty-one hundredths feet to lot of E. F. Row; thence by the same south twenty-five degrees and ten minutes, east one hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenths feet to First street aforesaid, and thence along said First street north fifty degrees and fifty-two minutes, east eightytwo and thirty-one hundredths feet to the corner, the place of beginning, whereon is erected a

LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Frame stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Dorothy N. Brown, Martha B. Brown and J. J. Brown vs. J. R. Fowler, and to be sold as the property of J. R. Fowler.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Herring, Attorney. 5-12-98

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Caroline B. Boehm, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of said estate, will sit at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, May 27, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate.

5-12-98 *O. B. MELLICK, Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Mericle, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of said estate, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, June 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate.

5-19-4t. W. H. SNYDER, Auditor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Lockard's building,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
☞Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
☞Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
3-70-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 4 and 5. Peacock bldg.
Telephone 1463. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth St
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
—BLOOMSBURG, PA.—
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
* MARKET STREET *
TELEPHONE.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, 218 Third St.
TELEPHONE.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Market Street. BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
☞To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,663
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,595
Queen, of N. Y.....	500,000	3,536,915	1,021,693
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	1,135,72 9
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,994,785

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
☞Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manag
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

SHOES !

Newest Spring Styles

for Men and Women,

That are Worthy of Your Inspection.

W. C. McKINNEY,

No. 8 East Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Weekly Review of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Company's Review of Trade in its issue of Saturday says:

Growing accustomed to war possibilities, which are mostly far from probabilities of evil, and finding the nation moving along steadily in its industries, people are grasping the idea that it is throwing away some months of active and profitable life to wait until war clouds have passed. Western prosperity has so greatly over-balanced timidity of Eastern capital that actual business done increases railroad earnings promise better for May than a month ago for April, and payments through clearing houses for the week in May show a gain of 36 per cent. over last year and 7.5 per cent. over 1892, while a month ago the increase over last year was 33.6, and compared with 1892, there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent. Several large contracts, kept back for some weeks because of hostilities have now been placed, and instead of works closing or reducing force, returns show the starting of some works long idle and increase of force or of hours at others. Government work occupies many establishments, but it counts for little compared with other demands.

The key of the situation is the prosperity of the West, which altogether unprecedented marketing of breadstuffs has caused with the prospect of good crops to come. These prospects, and actual receipts of wheat amounting to 5,876,716 bushels for the week against 2,439,169 last year, with advances also in other grain and cattle, have produced a demand for rails, cars, car materials, fencing, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and all textile goods, which was not anticipated from Eastern indications. Exports of wheat do not diminish. The price of May wheat fell 4½ cents on Saturday, rose 7 cents to Tuesday, and closed 5½ cents higher for the week.

In iron, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known, the demand has caused some advance in Bessemer pig, with only a slight decline in the price of gray forge at Pittsburg, but full quotations are obtained at Chicago and Philadelphia. In bars and sheets the markets are dull, but at the West are strongly sustained by demands for car building, tin plate manufacture and other uses. Tin is sustained at 14.5 cents by large consumption and lake copper at 12 cents, in spite of American production amounting to 22,909 tons for the month, 10 per cent. larger than last year, with a slight decrease in the production of foreign mines.

The textile works are doing rather better over the cotton mills, in spite of their over production. Numerous woolen mills have been pushed to new activity by government orders, and prices for a few grades of goods are better, with a stronger tone in the market generally, while sales of wool are small 6,338,900 pounds for the three weeks past, against 21,963,700 last year.

Failures for the week have been 250 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 37 last year.

LUTHERAN SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the sesqui-centennial of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, June 2 to 4, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from Jersey Shore, Wilkesbarre, Lewistown, Mechanicsburg, York, Havre de Grace, Belvidere, and intermediate stations to Philadelphia and return at rate of *single fare for the round trip.* (Minimum rate, 25 cents.) Tickets will be sold June 2, good to return until June 6, inclusive.

A Jealous Husband's Crime.

Insanely jealous of his wife, William Barton, of Shamokin, dragged her from bed and with a rock murderously struck her on the head several times. Although dazed and weakened, Mrs. Barton managed to escape to the street. Help arrived and Barton was overpowered and lodged in jail. His victim is in a critical condition.—*Ashland Local.*

PATRIOTIC IN TONE.

Is the Letter Issued by the Archbishops to the Catholics.

A letter prepared by the archbishops of the Catholic church in the United States and endorsed by Mgr. Martinelli, will be addressed to the clergy and laity of the country. The letter bears on the present war with Spain and is a very patriotic paper. It is as follows:

"To the clergy and laity of the Catholic church of the United States, greeting:

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship Maine and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic seamen of the United States, have culminated in a war with Spain and our own country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the chief executive of the nation, with the advice of both houses of congress, and after consultation with his cabinet officers, but not until every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness of President McKinley during the time that intervened between the destruction of the Maine and declaration are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic church, are true Americans and as such are loyal to our country and our flag and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

"We are not engaged in a war of section against section, or state against state, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common foe. If, as we are taught by our holy church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed upon us by all laws, human or divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this war, every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the restoration of peace by the glorious victory of our flag. We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after a mass. The prayers shall be said aloud with the people, and shall be one our Father, and one hail Mary and the deprofundis.

"We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis and speedily bring victory, honor and peace to all our people."

Lippincott's Magazine for June, 1898.

The complete novel in the June issue of *Lippincott's*, "Mere Folly," is of somewhat unusual length for the Magazine, and of a high order of merit. Its well-known author, Maria Louise Pool, has done nothing better, either in story-telling or character-drawing. The two heroines are strongly contrasted, and the hero's vacillations between them make most of the plot.

W. Bert Foster tells the tale of "The Man who hung on" to a dead Western town and its newspaper, and found his account therein.

Henry Holcomb Bennett's article, "In Time of Peace," is of special interest just now, for it describes the National Guard and the high degree of efficiency to which it has been raised of late.

"Klondike and Climatic Reflections," by Felix L. Oswald, is another timely paper. Walter Cotgrave writes of "Gastronomic Germany," Lawrence Irwell of Suicide in India," and George R. Frysinger of "Robins." Richard Malcolm Johnston expresses his dread of "Dogs and Railroad Conductors."

"The Terrors of Authorship" are set forth by Elmer E. Benton. A second article on "Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd," containing more of Lamb's hitherto unpublished letters, is supplied by E. V. Lucas.

The poetry of the number is by Marion Manville Pope, Grace Duffield Goodwin, Laura H. Earle, and Carrie Blake Morgan.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

In Marching Order.

The outfit of any infantry soldier in the United States army on active service, which must be carried on campaign, is as follows:

Two blankets, 10 pounds.
One rubber poncho, 2 pounds.
One-half shelter tent, 2 pounds.
One overcoat, 6 pounds.
One pair shoes, 2 pounds.
One cake soap, 3.50 ounces.
One pair trousers, 3 pounds.
One shirt, 1 pound.
One pair drawers, 14.54 ounces.
One pair socks, 3.45 ounces.
One towel, 2.40 ounces.
One blanket bag, 2 pounds.
Haversack and rations, 9 pounds.
Rifle, bayonet, field belt, scabbard, 12.5 pounds.
Canteen filled, and cup, 4.5 pounds.
Ammunition, 100 rounds, 6 pounds.
Total, 64.5 pounds.

This does not include the weight of the clothing and incidentals, as pocket knife, pipe, tobacco, money, etc., which would make the total nearer 70 pounds.

This would make a fairly good load for a pack mule. By the terms of a recent order from the provisional corps headquarters at Chickamauga, the men in the ranks are to be relieved of as much as possible. The knapsack, blanket, overcoat, canvas suit, change of underclothing, soap and towels, etc., are to be carried on a wagon, two of which will be furnished to each company.

This will take about 17 pounds off the shoulders of the tramping soldiers, leaving some 47 pounds, which is an awful burden to bear under the tropical sun, where every pound pulls down with double the force of actual weight.

Memorial Day Number of the Ledger.

The Memorial Day number of that ever popular weekly, the *New York Ledger*, presents a combination of pictorial and literary attractions that make a strong appeal to patriotic readers. A beautiful picture of a returned veteran clasping in his arms his little granddaughter, forms the cover. A large double page picture of the Oregon and her commander, Captain Charles F. Clark, and her senior officers, is given on the centre pages. The harbor of Havana and the celebrated Morro Castle, the fortress and dungeon of the Spaniards, and a historical and descriptive article, with illustrations, fills another attractive page. An eloquent description of the battle of Lake Erie, by the celebrated American historian, George Bancroft, a timely and interesting republication from an early number of the *Ledger*, gives an account of one of the greatest naval victories in our annals. This number of the *Ledger* calls attention to the inventor of the monitor, Theodore R. Timby, LL. D., of Philadelphia, one of these public benefactors who somehow or another has hitherto failed to receive the honor and just recognition of his countrymen for an invention which saved the country in an hour of extreme peril, and revolutionized naval warfare throughout the world.

Work for Tax Payers.

A number of tax payers are complaining of no work and no money to pay their taxes. For all such an effort will be made to give sufficient work for the amount of taxes. All in arrears will please call upon the tax collector and obtain a statement of the whole amount of taxes unpaid and present such statement to the Commissioner of Highway, who will take the name and give work as soon as possible. Such statement must be presented to Commissioner of Highways before the first of June 1898.

W. O. HOLMES,
Pres. Town Council.

There is considerable complaint being made by persons driving horses that wheelmen do not turn out and give the driver half the road. This act of stubborness and utter disregard of the old road law, on the part of the cyclers will cause accidents and law suits. The principle of being fair to all is one that needs to be exercised both by drivers and wheelmen, and when it becomes necessary to pass each other on a narrow road, each one, if he desires to be fair and courteous, should turn out and give half the road to the person passing.

Colorado Springs boasts of being the quietest town in the country. No church bells are rung there and no whistles are blown. A local paper admits that the dogs bark in Colorado Springs, as they do everywhere else, but it adds that "when they run about they make no noise with their feet in the sandy soil."

In the palace of the senate in the Capitol of Rome a number of mediaeval frescoes were discovered recently by workmen who were tearing down a partition wall. The colors are bright and the pictures well preserved.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—Railroad men are displaying their patriotism by flaging their trains.

—Friendly advice to France.—Keep hands off, and don't hunt trouble.

—Strange that a man may not be half a man until he has a better half.

—Don't ever imagine that the clothes make the man—they are all put on.

—It is a conceded fact that Spain has the largest sub-marine fleet of any nation on earth.

—Did you ever notice how often people call on the telephone girls without asking their permission.

—Spain should have a little more sand and not compel Uncle Sam to do all the chasing, and all the fighting, too.

—The weather man has an easy time of it at present. All he has to do is to predict rain every day and he has a sure thing.

—The disposition to regard the war as an excuse for giving incompetent men military commissions is not only reprehensible, it is treasonable.

—New Orleans is doing its share in crowding the Spanish off the Western continent having changed the name of Spain Street to Dewey Avenue.

—Where is there a town in which the free delivery system gives better satisfaction than it does in Bloomsburg. The carriers were well selected. They are hustlers and their work is well done.

John Wanamaker, from whom all great mercantile firms learned their lessons in advertising, says: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster or dodger or hand bill. My plan for twenty years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up as I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 500 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. At first I laid aside $3,000; last year I spent $40,000. I have done better this year and shall increase the sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to newspapers and to them I freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

A Job Pat Liked.

A Philadelphia man is responsible for the following tale: "I met the other day an old Irishman, who used to be a papermill roustabout when I knew him, and, as he was in his working clothes, I said; 'Well, Mike, have you a job!' 'Oi hov,' he replied, 'an' be th' same token I hov a dom foine wan, too.' 'What are you doing? I asked again. 'Oi hov a job tearing down a Protestant church, and, begorra, Oim getting paid fur it."

China's Dense Population.

China's 1,300,000 square miles support a population of 383,000,000, which is an average of 392 persons to the square mile. Shantung is one of the most densely populated provinces in the Chinese empire. The average population per square mile is 557.

Human Heart Statistics.

The human heart is six inches in length, four inches in diameter and beats on an average seventy times per minute, 4200 an hour, 100,800 times a day, and 36,792,000 times in the course of the year, so that the heart of an ordinary man eighty years of age has beaten 3,000,000 times.

It is noticeable that snub-nosed people never make much of a stir in the world. The reason must be that they can't poke them into other people's business.

It is claimed that women give up piano playing and singing as soon as they get married. They don't, that is a canard started by some women to encourage matrimony.

It seems sometimes as though the more good luck emblems you wear the worse luck you have.

James Knorr has moved from Fifth street to his property on East street.

J. W. Prosser has broken ground for a new residence on the Sloan land, on Market street opposite T. M. Dawson's.

The post office will be closed on Memorial Day from 10 o'clock to 5 p. m. There will be but one mail delivery by the carriers, but the latter will be at the office from 5 to 7.30 to wait on the public.

CHEERS GREET SOLDIERS.

The Fighting 69th and the Ninth Get Rousing Cheers.

New York, May 25.—Two more New York regiments departed yesterday for the front. The gallant Sixty-ninth, the pride of every citizen, whether Celtic born or not, and the Ninth, composed of men who will be heard from in action, now are speeding southward as fast as steam can carry them.

Both regiments passed through the city on their way to the cars and never, since the days of '61, were such cheers heard or crowds seen. Flags were everywhere and people were simply packed into solid blocks of humanity all along the line of march of both regiments.

Claim He Was Murdered.

A brother and the wife of Herman Hett, the drover who died at the Mary M. Packer Hospital, were in town today. Hett was hurt by falling from a moving freight train above Bloomsburg last November and brought here for treatment. At first it was thought he was suffering from delirium tremens and had fallen from the train while in one of these fits. He died a few days afterwards and the body was shipped to his home in Syracuse, N. Y., and nothing more was heard of the case until to-day, when the wife and brother came to town and declared that he had been murdered. They claim a post mortem was held at Syracuse and a large crack was found in the skull evidently dealt by a coupling pin or some other blunt instrument. The case will be thoroughly investigated.—Sunbury *Daily.*

THE BROADWAY

—o—

VALUES !

We wish to emphasize the word VALUE, and define its true meaning as it is employed in this announcement. The principle upon which this business is built is value-giving—the best quality and the greatest quantity for the lowest price. Such has been our method of winning the confidence of the public, and such will always be our plan of holding that confidence.

New patterns in Silkaline, yard wide, 10c.
Tri-color silk bows, 20c ea
Misses' fine ribbed black hose, 2 pair for 25c.
Ladies' white ribbed vests, wing sleeves, 2 for 25c.
Telescope traveling cases, 45c to 95c ea.
Kid hair curlers, 3, 4, 5, 8c bunch
Double handle curling irons, 3c each.
New line of side combs, 5c to 12c pair.
Wide velveteen dress facing, 5 yds., 14c piece.
White handled knives and forks 60c set.
Colored crayons, 4c per box of 6 colors.
Hammocks, 48c and 98c ea
46 in. bleached pillow case muslin, 10c yd.
Yard wide hemp carpet, 12½c yd
Roman punch or sherbet cups, emerald, 5c ea.
Heavy oil or vinegar cruets, emerald, 15c ea.
Large syrup cans, 6 different styles, 15c ea.
Table casters, pink, blue, white and yellow, 25c ea.
Lamp globes, all sizes, 6 for 25c
Agency for Butterick Fashions.
June styles now ready.

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THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

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JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
Thursday, May 26th, 1898.

GREAT

Half-Yearly Sale

OF MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC

..UNDERWEAR..

Consisting of thousands of the choicest, daintiest and well made garments from an eminent manufacturer at ABOUT HALF PRICE. Never before have prices been so low to meet the demands of women who welcome money-saving opportunities. All the garments are fresh, pure and clean; carefully made, properly finished. Rare designs in Corset Covers; exclusive ideas in night gown; Chemises in the ordinary and full skirt lengths; Drawers perfect in cut with sweeping frills liberally trimmed; everything is just like home-made, the most elaborate styles, priced amazingly cheap and ruled by good taste in the making of every lot. DO NOT MISS IT.

Drawers—Fine quality muslin Drawers, yoke bands, with deep hemmed tucks, 12c.

Corset Covers, made of Cambric, trimmed with neat embroidery, V, square and high neck, 12½c.

Drawers, trimmed with deep cambric ruffle, deep hem and tucks, yoke band and large full sizes, 19c.

Corset Covers, trimmed with fine embroidery, low and V neck, made of fine cambric, 19c.

Skirts, trimmed with cambric ruffle and tucks, 29c.

Drawers, with deep ruffle of embroidery and lace, hem and tucks, 29c.

Corset Covers, of fine quality cambric, trimmed with fine embroidery and inserting, 29c.

Night Gowns, trimmed with inserting, yoke and tucks, with deep embroidery and ruffle, high, V and Empire style, 39c.

Skirts, cambric ruffle, trimmed with tucks and deep hem, 39c.

Drawers trimmed with lawn ruffle and inserting, also lace and embroidery trimmed, 39c.

Corset Covers with rows of tucks and inserting, trimmed with fine embroidery, 39c.

Skirts, with lawn hemstitched ruffle and deep ruffle of embroidery, 49c.

Night Gowns, trimmed with fine embroidery, inserting and lace, 49c.

Drawers, deep embroidery ruffle and tucks, lace and inserting, umbrella shape, 49c.

Corset Covers, trimmed with fine lace, embroidery, tucks and inserting, 49c.

Night Gowns, trimmed with embroidery, lace and inserting, 59c.

Skirts, deep embroidery ruffle, trimmed with Point de Paris lace and tucks, 59c.

Drawers, made of cambric, trimmed with deep inserting and embroidery; also lace inserting and beading, 59c.

Night Gowns, trimmed with rows of inserting, lace embroidery, 79c.

Skirts, with deep cambric inserting and tucks; also Torchon Lace and Inserting, 79c.

No such chance has ever before been offered to women of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity to buy the handsomest undergarments you've ever worn at a positive giving of three pieces for the price usually asked for one. Is this an inducement? It certainly should be; thousands of women, wise in knowing what is good underwear, will thank the good fortune that has brought them such elegancies so low, and will be quick to supply their summer needs. LARGEST, FINEST, CHEAPEST, UNDERGARMENT COLLECTION EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Jonas Long's Sons